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Supplement Number 1 to

Legislative Summary of

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST RURAL AMERICA



**Rural Community Development Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.**

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CONGRESS ADOPTS NEW PROGRAMS FOR ALL AMERICANS

The 90th Congress has completed action on many programs to advance the general welfare. New and expanded measures passed in the Second Session greatly reinforce the legislative actions taken by the First Session of the 90th and prior Congresses*.

These new measures provide the legislative means to help each American achieve "parity of opportunity" and to help close the opportunity gap between urban and rural America, where one-third of our population lives and nearly one-half of our poverty exists.

*See Legislative Summary of Federal Programs Available to Assist Rural America, Rural Community Development Service (February 1968).

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

FEBRUARY 1969

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC LAW 90-250 (S.J. Res. 132) EXTENDING THE DATES FOR TRANSMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC REPORT AND THE REPORT OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (approved January 24, 1968). Extends to March 22, 1968, (now February 5, 1968) the dates for transmission of the Economic Report and the report of the Joint Economic Committee.

PUBLIC LAW 90-269 (H.R. 14743) TO ELIMINATE THE RESERVE REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES AND FOR UNITED STATES NOTES AND TREASURY NOTES OF 1890 (approved March 18, 1968). Eliminates the requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks maintain reserve in gold certificates for Federal Reserve notes, for United States notes, and for Treasury notes of 1890.

PUBLIC LAW 90-285 (H.J. Res. 1223) TO CONTINUE FOR A TEMPORARY PERIOD THE 7 PERCENT EXCISE TAX RATE ON AUTOMOBILES AND THE 10 PERCENT EXCISE TAX RATE ON COMMUNICATION SERVICES (approved April 12, 1968). Continues for a period of one month the 7 percent excise tax rate on automobiles and the 10 percent excise tax rate on communication services.

PUBLIC LAW 90-300 (H.R. 15344) TO AMEND SECTION 14(b) OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, AS AMENDED, TO EXTEND FOR TWO YEARS THE AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS DIRECTLY FROM THE TREASURY (approved May 4, 1968). Extends for an additional two years the present authority under which the Federal Reserve banks may purchase, directly from the Treasury, obligations of the United States not to exceed \$5 billion outstanding at any one time (now expires on June 30, 1968).

PUBLIC LAW 90-325 (H.R. 15364) TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 4, 1968). Authorizes the U.S. Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank - the Secretary of the Treasury - to vote in favor of a \$1 billion increase in the authorized callable capital stock of the Bank and to agree on behalf of the United States to subscribe its proportionate share of the increase - \$411,760,000.

Authorizes appropriation, without fiscal year limitation, of \$411,760,000, for use by the Secretary of the Treasury in subscribing to the increase.

PUBLIC LAW 90-364 (H.R. 15414) TO INCREASE REVENUES, TO LIMIT EXPENDITURES AND NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 28, 1968). Revenue and Expenditure Control Act - Imposes a ten-percent surcharge for the period January 1, 1968, through June 30, 1969 in the case of corporations, and for the period April 1, 1968, through June 30, 1969, in the case of individuals.

Continues the excise tax on communications services as follows: 10 percent if rendered before January 1, 1970; 5 percent if rendered during 1970; 3 percent if rendered during 1971; 1 percent if rendered during 1972.

Revises the provisions relating to installment payments of estimated income tax by corporations relating to transitional exemptions and exclusion percentages. Raises the 70 percent requirement to 80 percent.

Provides specific rules for the exemption from income tax of interest paid on industrial development bonds. Provides for a continuing exemption, in addition to the exemptions for specified industrial development bonds, for issues of under \$1 million. Revises the provisions of law relating to the tax exempt status of hospital service organizations.

Revises the tax exemption for nonprofit advertising and presidential convention program advertising.

Provides for a reduction in the number of civilian officers and employees in the executive branch of the Government by not filling certain vacancies. Provides for a \$6,000,000,000 reduction in Federal spending.

Provides for a special study to be made by the President of unobligated balances of appropriations and other obligational and loan authority to remain available for commitment after fiscal 1969. Provides for a report to Congress on such unobligated balances, including specific recommendations for the rescission of not less than \$8,000,000,000 of such balances.

Postpones until July 1, 1969, the effective date of the provision limiting the number of dependent children under 18 with respect to whom Federal aid to families with dependent children may be made.

Prohibits the payment of aid to families with dependent children to a family on the basis of the father's unemployment with respect to any week for which the father receives unemployment compensation under State or Federal law. Extends time to obtain medicare for welfare recipients.

Requires submission to Congress of proposed deductions of \$10,000,000,000 in appropriations currently under consideration.

PUBLIC LAW 90-422 (S. 3245) TO EXTEND FOR AN ADDITIONAL THREE YEARS THE AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT OF 1965 (approved July 24, 1968). Extends for an additional year the authorization of appropriations under the State Technical Services Act of 1965.

PUBLIC LAW 90-470 (H.R. 17522) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 9, 1968). Makes appropriations (generally) for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-479 (H.R. 17903) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS FOR WATER AND POWER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING CERTAIN CIVIL FUNCTIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, THE PANAMA CANAL, CERTAIN AGENCIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, THE ATLANTIC-PACIFIC INTEROCEANIC CANAL STUDY COMMISSION, THE DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION, INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN, THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, AND THE WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL, AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 12, 1968).

Makes appropriations for public works for water and power resources development, including certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission, the Delaware River Basin Commission, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Water Resources Council, and the Atomic Energy Commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-495 (S. 3418) TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1970 AND 1971 FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN HIGHWAYS IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 23 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 23, 1968). Federal-Aid Highway Act - Revises the schedule of authorization of appropriations for the Inter-State Highway System by increasing the amounts provided therein for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972, and by adding authorizations for fiscal years 1973 and 1974.

Makes further authorizations for appropriations for: (1) the Federal-aid primary and secondary highway systems, (2) State and community highway safety programs, (3) highway safety research and development programs, and (4) the highway beautification program.

Sets forth a new procedure for advancing funds to States for advance acquisition of rights-of-way on the Federal-aid system.

Authorizes a new program to improve traffic operations on streets and highways within the designated boundaries of urban areas.

Authorizes Federal assistance for fringe parking facilities serving urban areas of more than 50,000 population.

Authorizes an additional 1,500 miles on the Interstate System.

PUBLIC LAW 90-505 (S. 3133) TO EXTEND FOR ONE YEAR THE AUTHORITY TO LIMIT THE RATES OF INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ACCOUNTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 21, 1968). Extends for two years the authority, under the Federal Reserve Act, for more flexible regulation of maximum rates of interest or dividends, higher reserve requirements, and open market operations in agency issues. (Amends Public Law 89-597)

PUBLIC LAW 90-514 (S. 3566) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958 WITH RESPECT TO THE DEFINITION OF "SUPPLEMENTAL AIR TRANSPORTATION", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 26, 1968). Authorizes the Civil Aeronautics Board to grant to supplemental air carriers inclusive tour charter authority. Defines inclusive tour charter trips to insure that they would not involve individually ticketed service. Validates and ratifies the existing certificates of public convenience and necessity for inclusive tour charters and authorizations issued by the Board, notwithstanding any contrary determination by any court.

PUBLIC LAW 90-516 (S. 220) TO AUTHORIZE THE SALE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS (approved September 26, 1968). Authorizes until June 1971, the sale of parcels of public lands upon which agricultural trespass has recently been discovered, such trespass having occurred because of uncertainty as to title. Re-classifies such parcels to meet the legal and regulatory requirements for sale under the Public Land Sales Act or the Homestead or Desert Land Acts.

PUBLIC LAW 90-524 (H.R. 8953) TO AMEND THE ACT OF NOVEMBER 21, 1941 (55 STAT. 773), PROVIDING FOR THE ALTERATION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR RELOCATION OF CERTAIN HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD BRIDGES BY THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (approved September 26, 1968). Provides for the alteration, reconstruction, or relocation of certain highway and railroad bridges by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

PUBLIC LAW 90-536 (S. 1637) TO AMEND THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT OF 1933 WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS (approved September 28, 1968). Provides that the issue of just compensation may be tried by a jury in any case upon timely demand of a party involving the condemnation of real property by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

PUBLIC LAW 90-549 (S. 3030) TO AMEND SECTION 3 OF THE ACT OF NOVEMBER 2, 1966, TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTAL PLANTS AUTHORIZED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 4, 1968). Provides the additional funds needed to construct or lease an experiment and demonstration plant for the production of fish protein concentrate suitable for human consumption.

PUBLIC LAW 90-551 (S. 3866) TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1964 (approved October 4, 1968). Extends the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964, to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1969, and for the three succeeding fiscal years. Appropriates for each fiscal year \$650,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act which becomes effective July 1, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-568 (S. 2499) TO EXTEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1957, RELATING TO AIRCRAFT LOAN GUARANTEES (approved October 12, 1968). Extends for 5 years the Aircraft Guarantee Loan Program. This program was first enacted in September 1957 for a 5-year period. (Amends 49 U.S.C. 1342n)

Adds a new condition to the making of a guaranty under this legislation to assure that the United States will be reasonably protected against loss. This condition is identical in substance to a condition applicable to the issuance of a loan guaranty by the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 504(a) (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to loans to common carriers by railroad.

PUBLIC LAW 90-572 (H.R. 17524) TO AMEND SECTION 502 OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936, RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES (approved October 12, 1968). Extends until June 30, 1969 (now expires June 30, 1968) the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to pay up to 55 percent differential in the construction of merchant vessels under the Merchant Marine Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-577 (S. 698) TO ACHIEVE THE FULLEST COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES AMONG THE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE OPERATION OF OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM IN AN INCREASINGLY COMPLEX SOCIETY, TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF GRANTS-IN-AID TO THE STATES, TO PERMIT PROVISION OF REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL SERVICES TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, TO ESTABLISH COORDINATED INTERGOVERNMENTAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ACQUISITION, USE, AND DISPOSITION OF LAND WITHIN URBAN AREAS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN CONFORMITY WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, TO PROVIDE FOR PERIODIC CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. (approved October 16, 1968).
Intergovernmental Cooperation Act:

Title I - Definitions - Defines such terms as "Federal Agency," "political subdivision," and grant-in-aid." Asserts that Federal assistance means programs that provides assistance through grant or contractual arrangements.

Title II - Improved Administration of Grants-in-Aid to the States - Provides for the notification in writing to the Governor of the purpose and amounts of actual grants-in-aid to the State or political subdivisions. Asserts that a copy of requested information shall be furnished the State Legislature or Governor. Requires that all Federal grant-in-aid funds made available to the States shall be properly accounted for as Federal funds in the accounts of the State. Insists that the head of the Federal agency and the Comptroller General of the United States shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to the documents, papers, and records that are pertinent to the grant-in-aid received by the States.

Revises the scheduling of fund transfers to the States and permits the States to budget Federal grant funds in a manner similar to that in which other revenues are budgeted.

Title III - Permitting Federal Departments and Agencies To Provide Special Or Technical Services To State And Local Units Of Government - Authorizes the Federal departments and agencies to render technical assistance and training services to State and local governments on a reimbursable basis. Authorizes the head of any Federal department or agency to provide specialized or technical services, upon payment, to the department or agency of salaries and all other identifiable direct or indirect costs of performing such services.

Title IV - Coordinated Intergovernmental Policy And Administration Of Development Assistance Programs - Establishes a coordinated intergovernmental urban assistance policy, which requires local government review of certain applications for Federal aid in urban programs.

Requires the President to establish rules and regulations governing the formulation, evaluation, and review of Federal programs having an impact on area and community development. Asserts that all viewpoints shall be fully considered in planning Federally assisted programs. Allows the President to designate the Bureau of the Budget to prescribe such rules and regulations as are deemed appropriate for the administration of development assistance programs.

Title V - Acquisition Use, And Disposition Of Land Within Urban Areas By Federal Agencies In Conformity With Land Utilization Programs Of Affected Local Government - Prescribes a uniform policy of procedure for urban land transactions and use undertaken by the General Services Administration, by requiring consistency of that agency's policies with local zoning regulations and development objectives.

Provides that whenever the Administrator contemplates the disposal of any property of any Federal agency, he shall notify the head of the local government in order to afford it the opportunity of Zoning for the use of such land in accordance with local comprehensive planning. Requires the Administrator to consider all objections made to any acquisition of real property in an urban area for a public building and to comply with regulations of the local government.

Title VI - Review Of Federal Grant-In-Aid Programs - Provides that a study of the grant-in-aid programs, which are authorized by an act of Congress enacted before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be conducted prior to the expiration of the fourth calendar year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Requires the Comptroller General upon request to make a study to determine whether a grant-in-aid program conflicts with other grant-in-aid programs and whether more efficient administration of the program can be achieved. Requires the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to conduct studies of the intergovernmental relation aspects of such program.

PUBLIC LAW 90-586 (S. 913) TO AMEND THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECORDING OF TRUST AGREEMENTS AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF EQUIPMENT INDEBTEDNESS OF WATER CARRIERS (approved October 17, 1968).

Revises the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide for the recording of trust agreements and other evidences of equipment indebtedness of water carriers, in order that such carriers may obtain increased funds for capital improvements through the utilization of equipment trust certificates. Provides that this provision is not to be construed to alter or amend in any way the Ship Mortgage Act. (Amends 49 U.S.C. 901 et seq.)

PUBLIC LAW 90-601 (S. 1763) TO PROMOTE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GUAM (approved October 17, 1968). Guam Development Fund Act - Authorizes the appropriation of \$5 million to be paid to Guam for a program of loans to private industry established by the people of Guam.

Provides that the Governor of Guam shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior on the administration of this act and that copies of the report will be sent to the Speaker of the House and to the President of the Senate.

PUBLIC LAW 90-621 (H.R. 18942) RELATING TO THE INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN STATUTORY MERGERS OF CORPORATIONS (approved October 22, 1968). Permits a corporation under the Internal Revenue Code to acquire another in a tax-free statutory merger by giving in exchange for the stock of the acquired corporation the stock of the parent of the acquiring corporation (instead of the stock of the acquiring corporation itself). States the same basic rules for the properties or stock acquired with the stock of the parent corporation in a tax-free reorganization as those which apply when the acquisition is made with the stock of the acquiring corporation itself.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND HOUSING

PUBLIC LAW 90-264 (H.R. 12603) TO SUPPLEMENT THE PURPOSES OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT OF 1959 (73 STAT. 479), BY AUTHORIZING AGREEMENTS AND LEASES WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF A NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved March 12, 1968). National Visitors Center Facilities Act: Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, to make agreements and leases with the Washington Terminal Co. for the use of its Union Station property in the District of Columbia for a National Visitor Center and a parking facility for the Center.

Provides that such agreements and leases will be subject to the following terms and conditions: (1) The company will alter the Union Station building to provide adequate visitor facilities, construct a 4,000-vehicle parking facility in the air space immediately northerly of the building, and lease the building and the parking facility to the United States for a term not to exceed 25 years; (2) the total cost of such alterations may not exceed \$5 million, and the total cost of such alterations and construction may not exceed \$16 million; (3) the rentals paid by the United States may not exceed the fair rental value of the property, and the aggregate annual cost to the United States of the above leases may not exceed \$3,500,000; (4) after the first year of the leases, the United States will have the option to purchase the leased property from the company on 1 year's written notice at not more than fair market value, and on such terms and conditions, including credit toward the purchase price of rentals paid by the United States, as are mutually agreed upon; (5) the company will construct a new railroad passenger station in the area between or adjacent to the National Visitor Center parking facility; and (6) the agreements and leases will be subject to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services jointly prescribe.

Requires the Secretary on or before April 5, 1968, to report to Congress the results of a complete study of the problems of transporting visitors along the Mall and its vicinity, the U.S. Capitol Grounds, and the National Visitor Center, together with proposed legislation to carry out his recommendations.

Requires the District of Columbia, in connection with the construction of the National Visitor Center parking facility, to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior any real property under its jurisdiction needed for vehicular access to public roads and highways in the immediate area of such facility.

Directs the Secretary to make a continuing study of the needs of visitors to the Washington metropolitan area.

Directs the Administrator to select the National Visitor Center parking facility for a permanent heliport.

Requires the laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the alteration of Union Station and the construction of the Visitor Center parking facility to be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing for the same type of work on similar construction in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Establishes a National Visitor Facilities Advisory Commission to conduct a continuing review of the National Visitor Center; to conduct continuing studies of sites and plans for additional facilities for visitors and students to the Nation's Capital; and to advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services with respect to the planning, construction, acquisition, and operation of all such facilities.

Directs the Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the Senate and House Office Building Commissions, to provide adequate space and facilities in the Capitol Building for an educational and informational center and information and distribution stations for the benefit of visitors to the Capitol Building.

Provides that whenever the Secretary of the Interior determines there is a need for the acquisition or construction of any facility for visitors to the Nation's Capitol (other than those specifically authorized by title I of this bill), or a need to alter any existing visitor facility, he shall recommend such action to the Administrator of General Services who shall transmit to Congress a prospectus.

PUBLIC LAW 90-348 (H.R. 11308) TO AMEND THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965 (approved June 18, 1968). Modifies the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 so as to authorize a program of contracts with (now limited to grants-in-aid to) persons engaged in certain artistic activities, including those which promote scholarship and teaching.

Authorizes appropriations of \$16,000,000, plus funds to match private gifts and administrative funds, for fiscal 1969, and of \$18,000,000, plus funds to match private gifts and administrative funds, for fiscal 1970. Limits the aggregate appropriations to match private gifts for 1969 and 1970 to \$13,500,000.

PUBLIC LAW 90-448 (S. 3497) TO ASSIST IN THE PROVISION OF HOUSING FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES, AND TO EXTEND AND AMEND LAWS RELATING TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (approved August 1, 1968). Housing and Urban Development Act: Title I. Low Income Housing - Establishes a homeownership assistance program for low income families in the form of periodic payments to reduce interest costs on a market-rate home mortgage or a cooperator's share of a cooperative association's mortgage; and makes eligible to receive such payments, nonprofit organizations sponsoring projects as well as the individual lower income purchasers, broadly revising the National Housing Act.

Limits the amount of mortgage to \$15,000 (\$17,500 in high-cost areas) except that for families of five or more persons the limits are to be \$17,500 and \$20,000; and these mortgages are to be insured under the new Special Risk Insurance Fund.

Allows assistance payments for both urban and rural areas, and assigns administration of the payments in rural areas to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Authorizes the Secretary to provide budget debt management, and related counseling to homeowners with mortgages under the Act.

Authorizes mortgage insurance for families of low and moderate income who cannot qualify for mortgage insurance under regular FHA programs because of credit histories but who the Secretary finds are "reasonably satisfactory credit risks" and capable of homeownership.

Establishes a Special Risk Insurance Fund out of which claims would be paid on mortgage insured under the new Act and authorizes \$5,000,000 to be advanced from the General Insurance Fund to establish the new fund.

Allows a low or moderate income purchaser to buy an individual family unit and undivided interest in the common areas and facilities of the project, which could be financed with a mortgage with an interest rate no less than the below-market interest rate under the National Housing Act.

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to undertake a program of assistance to non-profit sponsors of low and moderate income housing, including provisions of information and technical assistance with respect to construction, rehabilitation and operation of low and moderate income housing.

Creates a National Homeownership Foundation to provide technical and limited financial assistance to public and private organizations who provide increased homeownership and housing opportunities for lower income families. Provides that the Foundation would be administered by an 18-member Board. Authorizes an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry out the Foundation's functions.

Directs the Secretary of HUD to institute a program under which public and private organizations shall submit plans for lower income housing using new and advanced technologies. Directs the Secretary to approve not more than five of such plans as most promising, considering such factors as: (1) adaptability to large scale construction at moderate cost; (2) maintenance of environmental quality; (3) the possibility of mass production of the technology; and (4) the financial soundness of the organization submitting the plan.

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD, in cooperation with the private insurance industry, to develop a plan for establishing an insurance program to enable homeowners to meet their monthly mortgage payments in time of personal economic adversity. Directs the Secretary to make a report on his actions along with his recommendation for establishing such a program within 6 months following enactment of this Act.

Establishes a National Advisory Commission on Low-Income Housing to undertake a comprehensive study and investigation of the resources and capabilities in the public and private sectors of the economy which may be used to fulfill more completely the objectives of the national goal of "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family" particularly as such goal relates to low-income families. Directs the Commission to make an interim report to the President and Congress by July 1, 1969, and a final report by July 1, 1970.

Title II. Rental Housing for Lower Income Families. Establishes an assistance program for rental and cooperative housing for lower income families in the form of periodic payments to the mortgagee on behalf of the mortgagor, serving to reduce interest costs on a market rate project market; and allows the Secretary to reimburse the mortgagee for its expenses in handling the mortgage.

Increases the authorization for rent supplement program payments by \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 1970, and by an additional \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1971.

Increases the authorization for annual contributions contracts for the low-rent public housing programs by \$100,000,000 on the date of enactment and by \$150,000,000 in 1969 and 1970.

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to make grants to public housing agencies to assist in financing tenant services for families living in low-rent housing projects, with preference given to programs providing for maximum feasible participation of the tenants in the development and operations of such services.

Permits local housing authorities to sell any low-rent housing unit to a tenant if suitable for individual ownership without regard to the present limitations.

Permits public aid to Indian families without regard to the present limitation that such a family may not live on property located on or adjacent to their farm.

Provides an additional subsidy under section 2(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 for large families and families of unusually low income.

Title III. FHA Insurance Operations - Permits payment of FHA mortgage insurance premiums by the Secretary of Transportation in cases where a serviceman assumed home mortgage previously insured under any other provision of the National Housing Act.

Directs the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Transportation to continue making the premium payment on behalf of the widow of a serviceman who dies in service for two years after his death or until she sells the house.

Requires the Secretary of HUD to approve a request for the extension of time for curing a default on any FHA-insured mortgage on multifamily housing or for a modification of the terms of such a mortgage only pursuant to regulations prescribed by him.

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to establish the interest rates on all FHA mortgage insurance programs except the land development program and the below-market interest rate program.

Extends the sales housing program for two, three, and four family residence to all low and moderate income families, and removes dividend restrictions for nondwelling facilities.

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to insure supplemental loans made by financial institutions approved by him to multifamily projects and group practice facilities covered by FHA-insured mortgages. Defines "supplemental loan" as a loan made to finance improvements or additions to a project or facility. Prescribes qualifications of the supplemental loans making them eligible for insurance.

Increases the maximum loan limitation for home improvement loans of \$3,500 to \$5,000 and the maximum maturity from 5 years and 32 days to 7 years and 32 days, and also increases the maximum finance fees.

Extends the term of FHA land development mortgages from 7 to 10 years. Permits the extension of maturity of land development mortgages beyond 10 years if such an extension is determined warranted by unusual or unforeseen circumstances.

Permits the Secretary of HUD to establish interest rates for new mortgage insurance programs at such rates as he believes necessary to meet the market.

Permits the rehabilitation and sale of individual units in a multifamily structure, and permits the blanket mortgage to cover 4 or more units (now 5 or more units).

Increases the maximum mortgage obligation under the insurance program for mortgages on single-family housing in outlying areas from \$12,500 to \$13,500. (Amends 12 U.S.C. 1709(i).)

Authorizes FHA to insure mortgages on seasonal homes not exceeding \$15,000 and 75 percent of the appraised value on an acceptable risk basis.

Title IV. Guarantees for Financing New Community Land Development. New Communities Act - Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to guarantee the bonds, debentures, notes, and other obligations to help finance new community development projects.

Sets forth the requirements to make a new community development eligible for assistance, and any obligation eligible to be guaranteed under the Act, limiting to \$50,000,000 any obligation for any single new community development project.

Authorizes the Secretary to establish guarantee fees and to make such other charges as he considered reasonable and to establish a guarantee revolving fund and make any guarantee by the Secretary conclusive evidence of the eligibility of the obligations.

Requires the Secretary to adopt measures to encourage small builders, and requires payment of prevailing rates as determined by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act to laborers and mechanics employed in land development.

Authorizes the Secretary to make supplementary grants to States to local public bodies carrying out new community assistance projects.

Title V. Urban Renewal - Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to provide financial assistance to local public agencies to assist them in carrying out neighborhood development programs.

Increases the amount of funds available for urban renewal by \$1,400,000,000 and for urban renewal in model cities area by \$350,000,000 and increases the rehabilitation grant to low-income homeowners from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

Removes the present limitation on the acquisition and rehabilitation of residential properties by a local urban renewal agency. Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to make grants for property determined to be uninsurable after inspection in order to make it meet reasonable underwriting standards imposed by a statewide property insurance plan approved by the Secretary under title XII of the National Housing Act.

Permits capital grants for low and moderate housing open land projects, limiting the amount, but permits a local public agency to borrow funds to finance project undertakings on the private market at an interest rate in excess of the Federal lending rate set out in its loan contract with the Government.

Permits payment of capital grants for urban renewal projects and deems such projects completed upon a determination by the Secretary of HUD that not more than 5 percent of the acquired land remains to be disposed of, that the local public agency does not expect to be able to dispose of such land in the near future, that the agency has agreed to retain such land for use in accordance with the urban renewal plan, and that all other project activities are completed.

Extends the rehabilitation loan program from October 1, 1969, to June 30, 1973, and authorizes such loans: (1) in areas which are definitely planned for rehabilitation and where the property is an owner-occupied residential structure in violation of local housing codes, and (2) for property determined to be uninsurable after inspection pursuant to a statewide insurance plan approved under title XII of the National Housing Act. Limits rehabilitation residential loans to persons whose income does not exceed locally applicable limits for occupants of projects financed with below-market interest rate mortgages insured under section 221(d)(3) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715(d)(3)); but exempts from the above limitation urban renewal and code enforcement projects now receiving financial assistance under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, which contemplate the use of these loans.

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to make grants for demolition of nonresidential structures that are harborages or potential harborages of rats.

Permits the carrying out of air rights urban renewal projects and the construction of necessary foundations and platforms to provide educational facilities.

Requires that a majority of housing units in each community's urban renewal projects to be developed for predominately residential uses be for low and moderate income families, and that at least 20 percent of the total units in such projects in each community be for low-income families, except that the Secretary of HUD may waive the 20 percent requirement to the extent that units for low-income families are determined to be unnecessary.

Defers the effective date for meeting the code enforcement requirement for certification of workable programs for community improvement in the case of Indian tribes until January 1, 1970. (Amends 42 U.S.C. 1451(c).)

Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to contract to make grants, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 in any fiscal year, to cities and other municipalities or counties to assist in taking interim steps to alleviate harmful conditions in any slum and blighted area of the community which is planned for rehabilitation or Federally assisted code enforcement in the near future.

Provides for the utilization of local private nonprofit agencies for rehabilitation grants in code enforcement areas.

Provides for an additional relocation payment for displaced families, handicapped individuals, and individuals 62 years of age or over, of not to exceed \$500 in the first 12 months and \$500 in the second 12 months (present payment of not to exceed \$500 may be made only during the first 5 months) after displacement. Authorizes a relocation payment of not to exceed \$5,000 to a displaced individual who is the owner of real property occupied by him acquired for a project, if he purchases and occupies a dwelling within one year subsequent to displacement.

Title VI. Urban Planning and Facilities - Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to make planning grants to State planning agencies for assistance to district planning agencies for rural and other nonmetropolitan areas, and makes planning grants directly to tribal planning councils or other bodies for planning on Indian reservations.

Broadens the definitions of comprehensive planning to include planning for the provision of governmental services and for the development and utilization of human and natural resources but not to include planning aimed at encouraging businesses to relocate from another area.

Changes the conditions for acquisition of land.

Provides that any funds authorized but not appropriated for the basic water and sewer facilities, neighborhood facilities, and the advance acquisition of land programs will remain available for appropriation through fiscal year 1970. Authorizes an appropriation of \$115,000,000 for fiscal year 1970, for grants for water and sewer projects.

Provides funding provision for open-space land program.

Title VII. Urban Mass Transportation - Increases the amount appropriated under the Urban Mass Transportation Act by \$190,000,000.

Broadens the definition of "mass transportation" to allow greater flexibility and scope and eliminates the present requirement that such transportation must serve the "general public" and operate "over prescribed routes."

Extends the emergency program from November 1, 1968, to July 1, 1970.

Permits private transit companies to furnish up to 50 percent of the local share of the net project cost of a mass transit project, or in cases of an applicant's (State or local public body) financial inability to put up any portion of the local share, private companies would be permitted to put up 100 percent of such share.

Title VIII. Secondary Mortgage Market. Amends the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to divide the heretofore existing FNMA into two separate corporations: (1) a Federal National Mortgage Association to continue its present secondary market operations as a Government-sponsored private corporation; and (2) a Government National Mortgage Association, to remain in the Government, which will exercise the special assistance and management and liquidating functions formerly exercised by the FNMA.

Permits the Government National Mortgage Association as a trustee under trusts created for sales of participation certificates to issue such certificates for refinancing purposes without regard to the requirement of appropriation Act authority.

Allows the FNMA to issue and sell securities backed by a set-aside portion of its portfolio of mortgages.

Authorizes an additional \$500,000,000 for the purchase of mortgages by the Government National Mortgage Association in its special assistance function.

Makes certain transitional provisions regarding the capital stock of FNMA and provides for the board of directors during a transitional period.

Title IX. National Housing Partnerships - Authorizes the creation of private corporations for profit, not to be government agencies, with one to be called "the Corporation," which shall have a 15-member Board of Directors, 12 elected by stockholders and 3 appointed for 3-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Authorizes the President to create additional corporations and outlines the powers of the corporation as well as process of organizations and financing of it.

Authorizes the Corporation to form, as a separate organization, a limited partnership called the "Partnership" under the D. C. Uniform Limited Partnership Act. Permits the stockholders of the Corporation and other persons to become limited partners in the Partnership. Provides that the Partnership may engage in any of the activities authorized for the Corporation.

Requires the Corporation to submit an annual report to the President for transmittal to Congress and to make audits annually.

Title X. Rural Housing - Authorizes direct and insured loans in rural areas (areas with 5,500 population or less) to low and moderate income families, and provides for aid for rental or cooperative housing where no other aid is available.

Authorizes financial and technical aid to provide, in rural areas, housing and related facilities for rural trainees and their families enrolled in Federally-aided training courses; but requires the Secretary of Agriculture to first consult with the Secretaries of Labor, HEW and HUD, and Director of OEO to ascertain that no other aid is available.

Requires a labor area survey and full coordination among all Federal, State and local government agencies administering related programs before training and housing sites can be selected.

Requires that advances for land purchasers be payable within periods not longer than 33 years and to bear interest but other advances would be nonrepayable or repayable without interest.

Broadens the eligible purposes of domestic farm labor housing loans to include the purchase of necessary land for building sites.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to or contracts with public and private nonprofit organizations for the development, administration, or coordination of programs to aid low-income individuals and families in carrying out mutual or self-help housing efforts. Authorizes the Secretary to establish the Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund for such purposes, and to make loans to such individuals for the acquisition of land and building materials in order to construct decent dwellings under mutual or self-help programs. Authorizes not to exceed \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1969 through 1973. Prohibits the making of grants or contracts after June 30, 1973, except pursuant to a commitment or other obligation entered into before that date.

Title XI. Urban Property Protection and Reinsurance - Urban Property Protection and Reinsurance Act - Establishes an Advisory Board, consisting of 19 members, to be appointed by the Secretary of HUD, representing the general public, the insurance industry, State and local governments, and the Federal Government, to advise the Secretary with respect to the following programs, which will terminate in 1973 (except for the reinsurance program, which will be liquidated in 1976):

Part A creates: (1) statewide plans to assure fair access to insurance requirements called "FAIR" plans, (2) an all-industry placement facility, (3) industry cooperation and plan evaluation programs.

Requires every insurer re-insured under this program to cooperate with the State insurance authority in each State in which it acquired reinsurance in carrying out statewide plans to assure fair access to insurance requirements, and requires these "FAIR" plans to be designed to make essential property insurance more readily available in urban areas.

Requires all plans to include an All-Industry Placement Facility authorized to do business with every insurer in the State participating in the plan, helping agents and brokers place insurance up to full insurable value of a property, and to distribute risks equitably among insurers.

Requires every insurer participating in a plan to file a statement pledging its full participation and cooperation in carrying out the plan with the State insurance authority and with the Corporation.

Provides for the State insurance authority to transmit copies of a plan and any amendments, to the Secretary and to advise him concerning the operation of the plan, and the need to adopt other programs to make essential property insurance more readily available.

Authorizes the Secretary to modify the criteria for plans if he finds that such action is necessary to carry out the purpose of the program.

Part B provides: (1) reinsurance coverage by specifying reinsurance of losses from riots or civil disorders, (2) conditions for reinsurance agreements, and (3) recovery of premiums.

Authorizes the Secretary to offer to any insurer, subject to conditions of the Act, reinsurance against property losses from riots or civil disorders.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into reinsurance contracts for riot losses, and to establish the amount of losses from riots or civil disorders each insurer must retain before the Secretary will reimburse the insurer for its losses.

Sets forth various conditions under which the Secretary will terminate existing reinsurance and provides that the Secretary will not offer reinsurance in any State if the State itself does not assume a portion of the responsibility for assisting the Secretary to reinsure against losses resulting from riots or civil disorders within one year after the enactment of the Act.

Authorizes the Secretary to recover any unpaid premiums for reinsurance, and imposes a 5-year statute of limitations on such recoveries and on the recovery by an insurer of excess premiums paid to the Secretary.

Part C sets forth general requirements for: (1) claims and judicial review, (2) fiscal intermediaries and servicing agents, (3) a National Insurance Development Fund, (4) records, annual statements and audits, (5) study of reinsurance and other programs, (6) services and facilities of other agencies - utilization of personnel, services, facilities, and information, (7) advance payments, (8) taxation, (9) appropriations, (10) financing, and (11) creation of the position of Federal Insurance Administrator in the Department of HUD.

Authorizes and directs the Secretary to conduct a study of reinsurance to help assure an adequate supply of burglary and theft and other property insured in urban areas and to help to assure adequate availability of surety bonds for construction contractors in urban areas, and to undertake other studies.

Title XII. District of Columbia Insurance Placement Act - Directs the establishment by all insurers licensed in the District of Columbia of an Industry Placement Facility to formulate and administer a program, subject to disapproval by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, to apportion equitably insurance of property which is insurable and whose owners request the aid of the Facility to procure insurance.

Requires the Facility to assure all property owners fair access to basic property insurance through the normal insurance markets by submission of appropriate regulations to the Commissioner, who may adopt such of the regulations as he approves.

Authorizes the Commissioner to establish a joint underwriting association, to consist of all licensed insurers in the District of Columbia writing basic property insurance, if he finds, after notice and hearing, that such association is necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. Prescribes basic requirements for the operation of the association, and provides for the examination and inspection of the association's records by the Commissioner. Requires the association to submit an annual report to the Commissioner. Provides for appeal to the Commissioner after any final decision of any inspection bureau, the Facility, or the association, and provides for judicial review of final orders of the Commissioner. Authorizes the assessment of each insurer licensed to do business in the District of Columbia in order to make available to insurers reinsurance against losses to property resulting from riots or civil disorders.

Title XIII. National Flood Insurance. National Flood Insurance Act - Establishes a program of Federal assistance for flood insurance, to be related to a unified national program for flood plain management. Authorizes companies to form pools, in accordance with conditions set out by the Secretary of HUD

and under his supervision. Provides for Federal assistance in the form of premium subsidies and reinsurance coverage to compensate for heavy losses, with contributions of risk capital by participating insurance companies. Entitles the companies to a certain percentage of profits, and imposes on them the payment of a reinsurance premium to the Government. Allows other insurance companies to participate on other than a risk-sharing basis. Provides that the property owner will bear part of the cost of flood insurance in the form of a premium.

Authorizes an alternative program where the private insurance companies would act as fiscal agents for the Government, with the Government taking all financial risks involved, in the event that the program of private industry risk participation cannot be carried out.

Limits coverage to \$17,500 for single family dwellings, with a total of \$30,000 coverage for any single structure occupied by two- to-four families. Insures contents for \$5,000 per dwelling unit. Provides subsidized coverage of \$30,000 for business and other properties which would also be eligible for a certain amount of unsubsidized coverage.

Provides that the Federal subsidies to the insurance pools represent the difference between the actuarial rate and the chargeable premium rate, both to be determined by the Secretary.

Gives preference in providing coverage to those areas which give assurance that they will adopt effective land use and flood control regulations by June 30, 1970, and those which show a positive interest in the program. Prohibits the writing of policies both after June 30, 1970, unless permanent land use regulations with effective enforcement provisions have been adopted, and at any time for property declared to be in violation of State or local land development ordinances.

Prohibits the granting of Federal disaster assistance with respect to property which is covered or could under certain circumstances have been covered by flood insurance under this Act.

Authorizes the Secretary to identify within 5 years all flood plain areas and within 15 years to establish flood risk zones and make estimates of flood-caused losses in those zones.

Title XIV. Interstate Land Sales. Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act - Provides for the regulation of sales of interests in subdivisions in commerce or through the mails. Requires a statement to include: the name and address of each person having an interest; a description of the property; the condition of the title to the land; the terms and conditions of the proposed disposal of the land; the condition of access to utilities; any blanket encumbrances; a copy of articles of incorporation; a copy of the deed; a copy of council or title insurance policy; copies of forms of conveyance to be used in selling parcels; and other information as may be deemed necessary.

Exempts certain property transactions from coverage, unless the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evasion of this Act.

Title XV. Mortgage Insurance for Nonprofit Hospitals - Authorizes the Secretary of HUD to insure a mortgage covering a new or rehabilitated hospital, including operational equipment, if the mortgage involves a principal obligation of not more than \$25,000,000 and does not exceed 90 percent of the estimated replacement cost of the property or project. Permits the Secretary also to insure a mortgage which provides permanent financing or refinancing of existing mortgage indebtedness in the case of a hospital presently lacking permanent financing which was completed after 1965 and the date of enactment of this Act. Provides that the aggregate principal balance of all insured mortgages covering hospitals in need of permanent financing or refinancing shall not exceed \$20,000,000 at any one time.

Title XVI. Housing Goals and Annual Housing Report - Directs the President to make a report to the Congress, not later than January 15, 1969, containing a 10-year plan for the national housing needs, along with legislative recommendations for fulfilling these needs. Requires annual reports to be made by the President on January 15, 1970, and on each succeeding year, showing the progress made under the plan and the reasons why, if any, the goals set forth in the plan have not been reached along with the estimates of the need for the following year. Requires a final report to be submitted by January 15, 1979.

Title XVII. Miscellaneous - Increases funds appropriated for planning assistance for Model Cities by \$12,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969.

Increases funds appropriated for Model Cities program financial, technical, and relocation assistance by \$1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970.

Permits grants for developing and testing urban renewal demonstration grant program and authorizes funds necessary for urban information and technical assistance program, and studies of advances in technology in housing and urban development.

Establishes a new program of annual grants to the existing college housing direct loan program.

Makes limited profit sponsors eligible for loans to provide housing for the elderly (only private nonprofit corporations now eligible), but limits such loans to 90 percent of development cost (other borrowers receiving up to 98 percent of development cost).

Expands the Federal-State training programs in the field of housing and community development.

Permits the Secretary of HUD to include the study of self-help in the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of housing for low-income persons and families in the low-income housing demonstration program.

Clarifies the authority of HUD concerning international housing.

Extends eligibility for rent supplement payment and allows consolidation of low-rent public D. C. housing projects, and extends time for the earthquake studies.

Makes other technical amendments to the National Housing Act.

Expands and clarifies the provisions of law relating to the establishment and administration savings accounts by savings and loan associations. (Amends 12 U.S.C. 1464(b))

Authorizes Federal savings and loan associations to invest in time deposits or certificates of deposit in banks insured by the FDIC. (Amends 12 U.S.C. 1464(c))

Broadens the authority of a Federal savings and loan association to invest up to 1 percent of its assets in loans guaranteed by the Agency for International Development to help finance housing projects or home financing institutions in developing nations outside of Latin America.

Permits a Federal savings and loan association to make loans for the construction of new structures related to residential use of the property under the existing exception applicable to property improvement loans.

Authorizes a Federal savings and loan association to invest in loans to Federally supervised financial institutions secured by investments in which the association has statutory authority to invest directly.

Authorizes Federal home loan banks, subject to regulations by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to purchase AID-guaranteed housing loans and to sell participations therein to any bank member.

Amends the Federal Reserve Act to change the time limit on construction loans to 36 months (now 24 months), to permit national banks to continue to purchase participations in existing mortgages, and to provide that loans by national banks shall not be considered real estate loans where a bank looks primarily for repayment out of income of borrowers or security other than real estate (even though a bank may take a mortgage on real estate as additional security for a loan).

Eliminates the present corporate status of HUD's public housing entity and provides for the retirement of its \$1,000,000 capital stock.

Extends the study of the savings and loan industry authorized by the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966 until 1969.

Extends the provisions of the Small Business Act to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

PUBLIC LAW 90-457 (S. 1228) TO AUTHORIZE PROJECT GRANTS AND LOANS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (approved August 3, 1968). District of Columbia Medical Facilities Construction Act - Authorizes a 4-year program of grants to assist in the construction and modernization of public and nonprofit private medical facilities in the District of Columbia.

Provides for the payment of two-thirds of the cost of a construction project for a long-term care facility, a diagnostic treatment center, or a rehabilitation facility, and for the payment of 50 percent in the case of any other project.

PUBLIC LAW 90-480 (S. 222) TO INSURE THAT CERTAIN BUILDINGS FINANCED WITH FEDERAL FUNDS ARE SO DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED AS TO BE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (approved August 12, 1968). Provides that public buildings constructed wholly or in part with Federal funds are to be constructed under regulations of the Administrator of General Services relating to design and construction as may be necessary to insure that all public buildings will be reasonably accessible to persons who are physically handicapped.

PUBLIC LAW 90-488 (S. 1504) TO AMEND THE CONSOLIDATED FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED, TO PROVIDE FOR LOANS FOR ENTERPRISES TO SUPPLEMENT FARM INCOME AND FOR FARM CONVERSION TO RECREATION, REMOVE THE ANNUAL CEILING ON INSURED LOANS, INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF UNSOLD INSURED LOANS THAT MAY BE MADE OUT OF THE FUND, RAISE THE AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITS ON GRANTS, ESTABLISH A FLEXIBLE LOAN INTEREST RATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 15, 1968). Provides for loans under the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act to supplement farm income, authorizes loans and grants for community centers, removes the annual ceiling on insured loans, increases the amount of unsold insured loans that may be made out of the fund, raises the aggregate annual limits on grants, and establishes a flexible loan interest rate.

PUBLIC LAW 90-550 (H.R. 17023) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUNDRY INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, CORPORATIONS, AGENCIES, OFFICES, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 4, 1968). Makes appropriations (general) for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

HEALTH AND GENERAL WELFARE

PUBLIC LAW 90-257 (H.R. 14563) TO AMEND THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937 AND THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASE IN BENEFITS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved February 15, 1968). Provides increases in railroad retirement benefits for persons who will not receive an increase in either their railroad retirement or social security benefits as a result of the recent amendments to the Social Security Act. This increase, subject to certain offsets will equal 110 percent of the increases the affected individuals would have received under the Social Security Act had that act been applicable to the railroad service involved rather than the Railroad Retirement Act. Does not affect persons who automatically receive increases in railroad retirement benefits when social security benefits increase, because their benefits are computed under the social security formula. Provides other beneficiaries increases of \$10 or more, in the case of retired employees, or \$5 or more in the case of wives, widows, parents, and children (before any reductions for early payment of benefits).

Makes certain disabled widows and widowers eligible for benefits, makes certain additional family members eligible for benefits, provides an increase in the credit for future military service, and liberalizes the earnings test for persons eligible for disability annuities, under the Railroad Retirement Act. Provides that the cost of these benefits will be financed out of increases in the income of the railroad retirement fund arising out of the recent Social Security Act amendments and not further increases in railroad retirement taxes.

Increases by \$2.50 per day benefits for unemployment and sickness, and provides some restrictions on eligibility for those benefits.

PUBLIC LAW 90-259 (S. 1124) TO AMEND THE ORGANIC ACT OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS TO AUTHORIZE FIRE RESEARCH AND SAFETY PROGRAM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved March 1, 1968). Fire Research and Safety Act - Expresses the sense of Congress to cooperate with and assist public and private agencies in fire research and safety programs and in the reduction of death, personal injury, and property damage caused by fire.

Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to conduct investigations of fires, research causes of fires, institute educational programs on fire, and support by contracts or grants fire safety curriculums or projects by States, local governments, other non-Federal public agencies, and nonprofit institutions.

Appropriates \$5,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1969.

Establishes the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control to be composed of 20 members. Directs the Commission to undertake a comprehensive study and investigation to determine practicable and effective measures for reducing the destructive effects of fire throughout the country. Gives it necessary powers and requires a final report.

PUBLIC LAW 90-284 (H.R. 2516) TO PRESCRIBE PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR INTIMIDATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved April 11, 1968).

Title I: Interference with Federally Protected Activities: Makes it a Federal crime to use force or the threat of force to attempt to injure or intimidate: (A) any person engaged in (1) voting or election activities, (2) any Federally administered or financially assisted program, (3) applying for or enjoying Federal employment, (4) jury service in any court of the United States; (B) any person because of his race, color, religion or national origin and because he is engaged in (1) attending public school or college, (2) jury service in any State court, (3) any State administered program, (4) applying for or enjoying employment by any private or State employer, including the use of any labor organization or employment agency, (5) enjoying the services of any common carrier or public accommodation; (C) any person engaged in a business affecting commerce during or incident to a riot or civil disorder; and (D) any person lawfully encouraging others to participate, without discrimination, in activities outlined in (A) and (B) above.

Provides a penalty of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. If serious bodily injury results the penalty shall be not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both. If death results the penalty is imprisonment up to life. (Adds 18 U.S.C. 245)

Increases the penalty for conspiring against rights of citizens (from \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 10 years) to \$10,000 and/or 10 years and if death results, to imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

Adds the penalty of imprisonment for any term of years or for life for the crime of depriving a person of his personal rights under color of law, if death results. (Amends 18 U.S.C. 241, 242)

Exempts from Federal criminal prosecution under this title any law enforcement official, including National Guardsmen, engaged in suppressing a riot or civil disturbance.

Riots - Makes it a Federal crime to travel in or to use the facilities of interstate commerce to incite, organize or commit any act of violence or to aid another in such conduct in furtherance of a riot. Defines the term "riot" to include an act of violence by at least one person in a group of at least three persons or the threat thereof by such a group constituting a danger of injury to persons or property. Provides penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and/or imprisonment up to five years.

Title II through Title VII - Indians: Limits the activities of Indian tribes in the exercise of self-government by the terms of the Bill of Rights. Provides for the assumption of 2 measures of jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters by the various States concerning activities involving Indians.

Title VIII - Fair Housing: Makes it the policy of the United States to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the United States.

Prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of all dwellings or land for construction thereof after December 31, 1968, except: (1) a single-family house sold or rented by an owner who was the most recent resident of such house prior to such sale or rental; (2) sale or rental by an owner of as many as three single-family homes to the extent of one sale per twenty-four month period and three rentals per twelve-month period; (3) rooms or units in dwellings occupied by no more than four families, if the owner resides therein, and (4) rooms or dwellings operated for other than commercial purposes by religious organizations, unless membership is discriminatory, or by private clubs with occupancy limited to its members.

Provides that the exception for single-family dwellings shall apply only if the transaction is completed without the aid of professional brokerage service or published advertising.

Prohibits discrimination effective upon the date of this enactment in dwellings: (1) owned, operated or financed by the Federal Government, (2) financed by loans insured or guaranteed or otherwise secured by the Federal Government, other than mortgages held by an FDIC or FSLIC institution, and (3) financed by an agency receiving financial assistance for slum clearance or urban renewal under contracts entered into after November 20, 1962.

Establishes the discriminatory practices herein prohibited to include: (1) the refusal to sell or rent, (2) discrimination in the terms, conditions, services or facilities connected with a sale or rental, (3) advertising any preference or limitation based on race, etc., (4) the representation to any person, based on race, etc., that a dwelling is not available when, in fact, it is, (5) the attempt to induce, for profit, any person to sell or rent by representations regarding the entry into the neighborhood of persons of any race, etc., (6) discrimination in the terms or availability of financing the sale of a dwelling, and (7) denial, based on race, etc., of participation in any multiple-listing brokerage service.

Places the responsibility for the administration of this Act in the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Directs the Secretary to make studies, disseminate reports, recommendations and technical services concerning the extent of the methods of dealing with housing discrimination.

Provides for enforcement of the rights granted under this Title by a series of procedures including: (1) informal and confidential conciliation by the Secretary, (2) cooperation with State and local agencies under a State or local fair housing law or ordinance, (3) a civil action brought by the Secretary in a Federal District Court, unless a State or local law or ordinance provides remedies substantially equivalent to this Title, (4) a civil action

brought in the Federal District court by the party aggrieved, provided a bona fide purchaser, tenant or encumbrancer without notice and whose interest was acquired prior to any court order shall not be affected, and (5) a civil action brought by the Attorney General when he has reasonable cause to believe any person or group is engaged in a pattern or practice of resisting the full enjoyment of any rights granted by title.

Title IX - Intimidation in Fair Housing: Makes it a Federal crime to use or threaten force to intimidate or interfere with any person because of race, etc., and because he is exercising some right safeguarded or obligation imposed with regard to fair housing, or because any person has participated in various fair housing related activities. Provides penalties of up to \$10,000 and/or imprisonment up to ten years, and if death results, imprisonment for any term of years or for life.

Title X - Civil Obedience: Makes it a Federal crime to: (A) teach or demonstrate the use of any firearm, explosive or incendiary device or technique capable of causing injury or death while having reason to know or intending that it will be used in a civil disorder which will adversely affect commerce or any Federally protected function; (B) transport or manufacture for transportation in ~~commerce~~ any such device used in a civil disorder, and (C) obstruct or interfere with any fireman or law enforcement officer lawfully engaged in his duties incident to and during a civil disorder which adversely affects commerce or any Federally protected function. Provides penalties of up to \$10,000 and/or imprisonment up to five years. Defines "civil disorder" as any public disturbance involving acts of violence by assemblages of three or more persons causing an immediate danger of or resulting in injury to the person or property of another.

PUBLIC LAW 90-291 (H.R. 11816) TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS NOT EMPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES KILLED OR INJURED WHILE APPREHENDING PERSONS SUSPECTED OF COMMITTING FEDERAL CRIMES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved April 19, 1968). Provides for benefits to law enforcement officers not employed by the United States who are killed or injured while apprehending violators of Federal law. Provides that eligibility for such benefits are those defined in subchapter 1 of chapter 81 of Title V of the United States Code which provides for compensation for work injuries suffered by employees of the United States.

Provides that the Secretary of Labor make the determination of eligibility for benefits.

Provides at the time of injury the individual must have been a law enforcement officer engaged in the apprehension or attempted apprehension of any person (a) for a commission of a crime against the United States, or (b) at that time was sought by a law enforcement authority of the United States for a commission of a crime against the United States, or (c) who at that time was sought as a material witness in a criminal proceeding instituted by the United States.

Provides that an eligible officer would also be an individual injured while protecting or guarding an individual held for the commission of a crime against the United States, or as a material witness in a criminal proceeding instituted

by the United States. Also covered is an officer injured in the lawful prevention of or lawful attempt to prevent the commission of a crime against the United States.

Provides authority to the Secretary of Labor to consult with the Attorney General or to consult with any other affected Department concerning matters relevant to a persons' compensation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-302 (H.R. 15398) TO AMEND THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND FOOD SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved May 8, 1968). Extends the pilot school breakfast program for 2 years (fiscal 1969 and 1970), authorizing appropriations of \$6,500,000 for each of those years.

PUBLIC LAW 90-313 (S.J. RES. 129) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION TO CONDUCT A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF THE EXISTING COMPENSATION SYSTEM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT LOSSES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved May 22, 1968). Directs the Secretary of Transportation, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, to conduct a comprehensive 24-month study and investigation of the automobile accident compensation system.

Requires the study to cover all aspects of the present system of compensating automobile accident victims under the doctrine of tort liability, and the methods and functions of insurance industry operations under that system. Directs it to examine and pinpoint the inadequacies of the existing system, outline the policy objectives to be realized by a compensation system, and consider possible means to achieve these goals. Requires the Secretary to submit to the President and Congress a final report outlining his findings and recommendations. Directs him to submit any interim recommendations or findings he deems appropriate.

PUBLIC LAW 90-321 (S. 5) TO SAFEGUARD THE CONSUMER IN CONNECTION WITH THE UTILIZATION OF CREDIT BY REQUIRING FULL DISCLOSURE OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FINANCE CHARGES IN CREDIT TRANSACTIONS OR IN OFFERS TO EXTEND CREDIT; BY RESTRICTING THE GARNISHMENT OF WAGES; AND BY CREATING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CONSUMER FINANCE TO STUDY AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE NEED FOR FURTHER REGULATION OF THE CONSUMER FINANCE INDUSTRY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved May 29, 1968). Consumer Credit Protection Act - Title I: Truth in Lending Act - Provides for safeguarding the consumer in connection with the utilization of credit by requiring the disclosure of the terms and conditions of finance charges in credit transactions or in offers to extend credit, including disclosure of the cost of the credit expressed as an annual rate and a description of any security interest held or to be retained or acquired by the creditor in connection with the extension of credit, and a clear identification of the property to which the security interest relates. Exempts from this annual rate disclosure requirement "open-end credit plans" and requires instead the disclosure of the periodic or monthly rate in connection with such transactions. Permits disclosure of the creditor's average annual rate of return for open-end credit plans.

Requires that disclosures required by the Act be made at least three days before the consummation of any transaction where a security interest is to be acquired or retained in the obligor's residence, except for purchase money first mortgages. Gives the obligor the right to rescind any such transaction within three days following its consummation.

Provides for civil suits against a lender who knowingly fails to disclose required information, with liability in the amount of the greater of \$100 or twice the financial charge up to a maximum of \$1,000.

Requires that, where any specific credit terms are advertised, all of the material terms be set forth. Exempts from the above requirement advertisements of residential real estate not included within the Act by regulation.

Exempts from the requirements of Title I: (1) credit extensions for business or commercial purposes, to governments, and to organizations; (2) securities and commodities transactions; (3) credit transactions other than real property transactions where the amount to be financed exceed \$25,000; (4) transactions under public utility tariffs, where there is adequate State regulation.

Provides criminal penalties for willful presentation of false or inaccurate information of \$5,000 and/or one year in prison.

Authorizes the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to issue regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act. Preserves the authority of other agencies having administrative enforcement responsibilities to make rules respecting their own procedures in enforcing compliance.

Title II: Extortionate Credit Transactions - Prohibits extortionate extensions of credit (i.e., any extension of credit with respect to which it is the understanding of the creditor and the debtor at the time it is made that delay in making or failure to make repayment could result in the use of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or property of any person). Provides that there is prima facie evidence that the extension of credit is extortionate if: (1) the creditor is unable to obtain a personal judgment against the debtor for the full obligation; (2) the rate of interest exceeds 45 percent per year; (3) the debtor reasonably believes that the creditor either had used extortionate means in collecting other extensions of credit or had a reputation for the use of such means; and (4) the total amount involved between the creditor and debtor exceeds \$100.

Prohibits the willful financing of others extortionate extensions of credit and the collection of extensions of credit by the use of extortionate means. Makes it a crime to conspire to make extortionate credit extensions or collect by extortionate means.

Prescribes criminal penalties of not more than \$10,000 fine (or, in the case of the financing of extortionate extensions of credit, the greater of \$10,000 and twice the value of money or property advanced for financing)

and/or not more than 20 years imprisonment. Allows a U.S. attorney upon the approval of the Attorney General to compel the testimony of witnesses in obtaining evidence for violations of this Act. Grants immunity to such witnesses from prosecution if their testimony incriminates them and such witnesses have invoked the right against self-incrimination. (Adds 18 U.S.C. 891-896)

Title III: Limits garnishment of any wages, salary or other compensation for personal services in any week to the lesser of (1) 25 percent of the debtor's "disposable earnings" for that week and (2) the amount by which his disposable earnings for that week exceed 30 times the Federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Exempts from the above limitation: (a) court support orders; (b) State or Federal taxes; and (c) orders of courts of bankruptcy. Prescribes a maximum fine of \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than one year for willful violations. Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to exempt from this Title garnishments issued under the Law of any State which provides substantially similar restrictions on garnishments.

Title IV: Establishes a nine member National Commission on Consumer Finance to study the structure and functioning of the consumer finance industry, as well as consumer credit generally, and report its findings and recommendations to the Congress and the President by January 1, 1971.

PUBLIC LAW 90-336 (H.R. 15004) TO FURTHER AMEND THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED, TO EXTEND THE EXPIRATION DATE OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES THEREUNDER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 10, 1968). Extends for four years three civil defense authorities which would expire on June 30, 1968. These authorities are: (1) the program to provide financial assistance to States for necessary and essential State and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses; (2) the program to procure and maintain radiological equipment and to donate it to States by loan or grant; and (3) the program to make payments for travel and per diem expenses of trainees at civil defense schools.

PUBLIC LAW 90-338 (H.J. RES. 1298) AUTHORIZING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE AND TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES AND THE PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE (approved June 15, 1968). Authorizes the National Commission on the causes and prevention of violence to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

PUBLIC LAW 90-351 (H.R. 5037) TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME, TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS, FAIRNESS, AND COORDINATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 19, 1968).
Title I: Law Enforcement Assistance. Part A - Law Enforcement Assistance.
 Creates in the Department of Justice a three-member Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, to be supervised by the Attorney General, to administer the Law Enforcement Assistance program.

Part B - Planning Grants. Authorizes grants of up to ninety percent of expenses to the States for the establishment and operation of State law enforcement planning agencies. Requires the agencies to formulate comprehensive plans for the improvement of law enforcement in cooperation with the units of general local government in the State. Directs the Administration to allocate \$100,000 to each State and to distribute the remaining funds on a population basis.

Part C - Grants for Law Enforcement Purposes. Authorizes grants to States which have developed adequate law enforcement plans. Provides that the grants shall be used (1) to improve and strengthen law enforcement (grant may cover sixty percent of cost); (2) to recruit and train law enforcement personnel (grant may cover sixty percent of cost); (3) to educate the public about law enforcement and crime prevention (grant may cover fifty percent of cost); (4) to construct facilities for these purposes (grants may cover fifty percent of cost); (5) to develop special techniques to combat organized crime (grant may cover 75 percent of cost); (6) to develop techniques and trained personnel to prevent, detect, and control riots and civil disorders (grants may cover 75 percent of cost); and (7) to recruit, train, and maintain community service officers who work to improve police-community relations and to encourage community participation in crime prevention (grant may cover sixty percent of cost). Requires that any Federal funds used to increase compensation of personnel must be matched by equal amounts of State money, and limits the amount of Federal funds to be used to compensate personnel to one-third of a grant.

Requires applications to: (a) provide for State administration through planning agencies; (b) make available at least 75 percent of the grant to local units; (c) demonstrate new initiatives in crime prevention and the ordering of priorities in law enforcement; (d) contain assurances that Federal funds are not supplanting State and local funds and that the State and local governments will assume full costs after a reasonable period; and (e) provide for adequate administrative details.

Permits local governments to apply for both Part B and Part C grants, if the State has not applied for Part B grant within six months or if the State has not applied for a Part C grant within six months of approval of its planning grant. Requires the local unit to notify the Governor of its application.

Allocates 85 percent of available Part C funds to the States on a population basis, with discretion vested in the Administration as to the allocation of the remaining 15 percent. Requires, where appropriate, special emphasis under Part C to be given to plans for combatting organized crime and for preventing and controlling riots and violent disorders.

Part D - Training, Education, Research, Demonstration, and Special Grants. Creates in the Department of Justice a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, to contract for research projects on strengthening law enforcement, crime prevention, and correction procedures, as well as to carry

out particular research itself. Authorizes the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct training programs for local police personnel and to develop improved law enforcement techniques. Authorizes the continuation of funding of programs under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, which is repealed. Authorizes grants at the undergraduate and graduate educational levels to assist people in programs leading to careers in law enforcement.

Part E - Administrative Provisions. Prohibits the cutting off of funds by the Administration or the conditioning of grants on the basis that this Title authorizes it to require any percentage or quota system in order to achieve racial balance in any law enforcement agency. Provides that nothing in this Title authorizes any Federal control over local police systems. Authorizes \$100,111,000 for fiscal 1968 and 1969 (to be allocated as follows: \$25,000,000 for Part B, \$50,000,000 for Part C, and \$25,111,000 for Part D), and \$300,000,000 for fiscal 1970.

Title II: Admissibility of Confessions and Eyewitness Testimony. Requires a Federal judge to decide, when it is contested, the question of the voluntariness of a confession or other incriminating statement which the prosecution seeks to have admitted against a defendant. Requires the voluntariness issue to be decided out of the presence of the jury. Requires the judge, if he decides the confession or other statement was voluntarily made, to admit it into evidence, to permit the jury to hear the evidence relating to voluntariness, and to instruct the jury to give the confession the weight the jury believes it deserves. Sets forth the following factors for the judge to consider in passing on voluntariness: (1) whether the defendant was deprived of "a free choice to admit, to deny, or to refuse to answer" and whether physical or psychological coercion was of such a degree that "the defendant's will was overborne at the time he confessed"; (2) the time between the suspect's arrest and his arraignment, if the confession was made during this period; (3) whether the suspect knew the nature of the offense with which he was charged; (4) whether he was advised or knew of his right to remain silent and that anything he said could be used against him; (5) whether he had been advised prior to questioning of his right to counsel; and (6) whether he had the assistance of counsel at the interrogation and when he confessed. Provides that the absence or presence of any of factors (2) through (6) need not be conclusive on the issue of voluntariness.

Makes admissible in Federal courts and those of the District of Columbia incriminating statements made by a suspect within six hours of his arrest. Provides that failure to bring the defendant before a magistrate within the six-hour period will not operate to make inadmissible any such statement. Provides that nothing in the Title shall make inadmissible any voluntary, spontaneous confession made to anyone without interrogation or when a suspect is not under arrest or being detained.

Provides that eyewitness testimony of witnesses identifying a defendant as the perpetrator of a crime shall be admissible into evidence in Federal courts.

Title III: Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance. Prohibits all wiretapping and electronic surveillance (and attempts to do so) by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers engaged in investigation or prevention of specified types of serious crimes, and only after authorization by a court order obtained after a showing and finding of probable cause. Exempts acts: (1) by the President in the interest of national security; (2) by employees of the Federal Communication Commission discharging their monitoring responsibilities under Federal law; and (3) by employees of a communications common carrier while engaged in any activity necessary to the rendition of service or protection of the rights of property of the carrier.

Specifically prohibits any interception or attempted interception: (1) by the use of a device linked in any way to the interstate or foreign network of wire communications; (2) through the use of a device which transmits communications by radio or which interferes with the transmission of radio communications; (3) through the use of a device which itself (or any of its components) has been sent through the mail or moved in interstate or foreign commerce; and (4) on the premises of a business whose operations affect interstate or foreign commerce. Prohibits disclosure or other use of the intercepted information by any person knowing or having reason to know the information was obtained through an illegal interception. Provides criminal penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and/or imprisonment for not more than five years.

Prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, and advertising of devices whose design renders them primarily useful for the surreptitious interception of private wire or oral communication. Exempts communications common carriers dealing with such devices which are needs in the normal course of the communications carriers' business. Exempts Federal and State employees, and persons under contract with Federal and State governments, when the otherwise prohibited acts are required in the normal course of the activities of the United States or the State. Provides for the seizure and forfeiture of any intercepting device used in violation of the above provisions.

Grants immunity from prosecution to witnesses in the investigation of violations of the above provisions.

Excludes from evidence in a State, Federal, or municipal court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, or legislative committee any intercepted communication the disclosure of which would violate this Title.

Authorizes the interception of particular wire or oral communications under court order issued pursuant to an application by appropriate Federal, State, or local prosecuting officers. Limits such interception to the investigation of certain specified offenses, including national security offenses, any offense under title 18 of the United States Code involving murder, kidnapping, robbery or extortion, aid of racketeering enterprises, and narcotic violations. Requires State applications to be made under a specific State statute which must meet minimum standards set forth by Federal law, but permits State applications to be made also where interception might provide evidence of felonies under State law which are dangerous to life, limb, or property.

Authorizes the use and disclosure of intercepted communications in specified circumstances including disclosure of authorized interception by Federal officers to State officers, or by a witness in a criminal trial. Sets forth in detail the procedure to be followed in obtaining consent to an interception authorized by this Title and provides for a series of reports on the administration of the court order system.

Authorizes the recovery of civil damages by any person whose wire or oral communications are intercepted, disclosed, or used in violation of this Title.

Establishes a National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance to undertake a comprehensive study of the operations and effectiveness of this Title with a final report to be submitted within one year.

Title IV: State Firearms Control Assistance. Defines "firearm" to include any weapon which will or may readily be converted to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosive (this definition is designed to include firearms which while unserviceable may readily be converted to serviceability).

Forbids any person to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms or ammunition without a Federal license.

Prohibits licensed importers, manufacturers, and dealers from shipping in interstate or foreign commerce firearms, other than rifles or shotguns, to unlicensed persons. Forbids all interstate mail order shipment by licensees of hand-guns, destructive devices (such as bomb, incendiary and antitank weapons), or ammunition (but not rifles or shotguns), unless they are returning a repaired or replacement firearm to the person from whom it was received, or unless the firearms are being shipped for use by Federal or State armed forces in their official duties. Exempts from this prohibition shipments between licensed manufacturers, importers, and dealers and shipments by a licensee in the District of Columbia or territory or possession to a resident of the District of Columbia or of that territory or possession. Extends the prohibition to rifles and shotguns if the State or local law of the transferee's residence would be violated by purchase or possession of the weapon. Makes it unlawful for any person knowingly to make false oral or written statements or exhibit false identification in an attempted acquisition of any firearm from licensed importers, manufacturers, or dealers.

Prohibits licensees from selling any firearm to any individual who they know or have reasonable cause to believe is under twenty-one years of age, to any person when such sale would violate any State law or published ordinance applicable to the place of sale, delivery, or other disposition, or to any person the licensee knows or has cause to believe does not reside in the State in which the licensee's business is located (permits, however, the sale of

shotguns or rifles to nonresidents). Requires the licensee to have in his possession a sworn statement executed by the chief law enforcement officer of the locality in which the purchaser or dealer resides attesting to the purchaser's residence, the legality of such person's receipt or possession, and his satisfaction that the firearm is intended for lawful use, before the licensee may sell any destructive device, machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle. Requires licensees to keep records of all firearms sales including the name, age, and place of residence of purchasers. Prohibits sales to persons believed to be fugitives from justice, under indictment, or convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than a year. Prohibits the knowing sale of stolen firearms shipped in interstate commerce and the sale of firearms with altered or obliterated serial numbers.

Sets annual licensing fees at \$1,000 for manufacturers, importers, and dealers in destructive devices and/or ammunition and at \$500 for manufacturers and importers of other weapons. Requires pawnbrokers dealing in firearms other than destructive devices to pay an annual \$250 fee and all other dealers to pay a \$10 annual fee. Specifies grounds under which the Secretary of the Treasury may refuse to issue a license. Authorizes the Secretary to prescribe regulations for the maintenance of records of importation, production, shipment, and sale of firearms, which must be available for inspection, and on which regular reports by licensees may be required.

Provides the following penalties for violation: (1) knowingly making false statements with regard to records required under this Title or violating any provision: fine of not more than \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than five years; and (2) shipment, transportation, or receipt of firearms for the purpose of committing a felony, or with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such an offense is to be committed with the weapon: fine of up to \$10,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than ten years. Subjects all firearms and ammunition used or shipped in violation of this Title to seizure by the United States Government and forfeiture.

Provides certain exceptions to the Title and relief from disabilities, including sales of firearms or ammunition to the United States or State or territorial governments and importation of firearms into the United States to be used for scientific or research purposes (as determined by the Secretary). Permits the importation of foreign surplus military rifles and shotguns into the United States.

States that it is not the intent of Congress to exclude State law in the same area unless Federal and State law so conflict that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together. Provides that the effective date of this Title shall be six months after its enactment, except that all licenses now in effect under the Federal Firearms Act shall continue until they expire or are revoked.

Title V: Makes ineligible for Federal and District of Columbia employment for a period of five years from conviction any person convicted of inciting, organizing, promoting, encouraging, or participating in a riot or civil disorder, or of aiding and abetting one who does any of these things. Grants to the head of each employing agency discretionary authority to determine that other offenses for which a person was convicted were in furtherance of a riot or civil disorder and activate the disqualification. Requires the acts referred to in this Title to have been committed after enactment of this Title in order for the disqualification to apply.

Title VI: Provides for Senate confirmation for future nominees to the post of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Title VII: Makes it a Federal offense for convicted felons, persons discharged other than honorably from the Armed Services, adjudged incompetents, persons who have renounced their United States citizenship and aliens illegally in this country to receive, possess, or transport in commerce or affecting commerce any firearm. Provides criminal penalties of a maximum \$10,000 fine and/or imprisonment for not more than two years. Prohibits the receipt, possession, or transportation of a firearm by anyone employed by a member of the above-named classes if such activity occurs in the course of his employment.

Title VIII: Authorizes the Government to appeal decisions of Federal trial judges granting motions for return of seized property or motions to suppress evidence, provided that the prosecutor certify that the appeal is not for purposes of delay and that such evidence is vital as proof against the defendant. Permits similar appeals from the Court of General Sessions of the District of Columbia.

Title IX: Authorizes the issuance of warrants authorizing searches for purely evidentiary material (that is, material other than contraband, fruits of crime, and the instrumentalities of crime).

Title X: Prohibits the extortion of money or other thing of value by: (1) demanding ransom for a kidnaped person; (2) threatening to kidnap or injure any person; or (3) threatening to injure the property or the reputation of any person. Prohibits threats to kidnap or injure any person or damage any person's property for whatever reason. Provides criminal penalties of \$5,000 maximum fine and/or twenty years imprisonment.

PUBLIC LAW 90-365 (H.R. 6157) TO AMEND SECTION 3620 OF THE REVISED STATUTES WITH RESPECT TO PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (approved June 29, 1968). Permits Federal employees to have up to two payroll deductions for deposit with commercial banks, savings banks, credit unions, or savings and loan associations. Permits the remainder of the employees check to be deposited in a checking account or other savings account. Provides that the Government would be reimbursed for the additional cost of providing the payroll deductions by the financial institution receiving the deduction. (Amends 31 U.S.C. 492)

PUBLIC LAW 90-375 (H.R. 14907) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT (approved July 5, 1968). Gives the Federal Credit Union power to make loans for ten years instead of five years.

Permits Federal Credit Unions to invest their funds in State-chartered central credit unions. Permits Federal Credit Unions to purchase from any liquidating credit union the notes of that credit union, even though the member whose note was being sold would not become a member of the purchasing credit union. Limits such purchases to five percent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the purchasing credit union.

Increases the Federal Credit Unions' unsecured loan limit to 12-1/2 percent of unimpaired capital and surplus or \$2,500, whichever is smaller (now 10 percent or \$750, whichever is smaller).

Authorizes the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to conduct directly or to make grants to educational and other appropriate public or nonprofit institutions for training programs for persons engaging in the operation of credit unions and related consumer counseling programs for the poor. Authorizes the establishment of experimental and demonstration programs to promote more effective credit union services for the poor. Requires the Director to consult with officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity and other Federal agencies responsible for projects concerning the problems of the poor. Requires maximum feasible participation of residents of the area served by programs in the development and operation of such programs. Authorizes \$300,000 for fiscal 1970 and \$1,000,000 for fiscal 1971 for the above programs and grants.

Authorizes the Director to accept gifts of money for the carrying out of any of the functions of this Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-394 (H.R. 15979) TO AMEND SECTION 2 OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1958, AS AMENDED, IN ORDER TO PREVENT OR MINIMIZE INJURY TO FISH AND WILDLIFE FROM THE USE OF INSECTICIDES, HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES, AND OTHER PESTICIDES (approved July 11, 1968). Continues the study by the Secretary of the Interior on the injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides. Authorizes appropriations of \$3.5 million for fiscal 1969, \$3.5 million for fiscal 1970, and \$3.5 million for fiscal 1971. (Amends 16 U.S.C. 742d-1 note)

PUBLIC LAW 90-396 (H.R. 6279) TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION, COMPILATION, CRITICAL EVALUATION, PUBLICATION, AND SALE OF STANDARD REFERENCE DATA (approved July 11, 1968). Standard Reference Data Act - Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Commerce to provide or arrange for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication and dissemination of reliable standardized scientific and technical reference data for the benefit of the Nation's scientists and engineers and the general public.

Authorizes the Secretary in carrying out this program, to utilize the reference data services and facilities of other agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government and of State and local governments, persons, firms, institutions, and associations, with their consent and in such a manner as to avoid duplication of these services and facilities. Requests that all agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government exercise their duties and functions in such manner as will assist in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

Provides, in order to effect integration and coordination of standard reference data activities, that the Secretary, in consultation with other interested Federal agencies, shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register such standards, criteria, and procedures for the preparation and publication of standard reference data as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Provides that copyright may be obtained on behalf of the United States in standard reference data compiled and evaluated by the National Bureau of Standards, and that standard reference data may be sold by the Secretary or by a person or agency designated by him, and at prices which reflect the cost of collection, compilation, evaluation, publication, and dissemination of the data, including administrative expenses.

PUBLIC LAW 90-440 (S. 1941) TO PREVENT, ABATE, AND CONTROL AIR POLLUTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 30, 1968). District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act - Directs the District of Columbia Council to prescribe regulations to control the emissions of any kind of substance into the atmosphere and to protect and improve air quality in the District and sets forth standards for these regulations.

Directs the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to prepare and carry out a comprehensive program for the control and prevention of air pollution in the District, and sets forth minimum requirements for this program.

PUBLIC LAW 90-458 (S. 1224) TO ESTABLISH A REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANDATORY REPORTING OF INFORMATION CONCERNING SUCH PERSONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 3, 1968). Establishes a register of blind persons in the District of Columbia, to provide for the mandatory reporting of information concerning such persons, such as name, age and residence, so as to improve assistance to such persons.

PUBLIC LAW 90-489 (H.R. 12843) TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (approved August 16, 1968). Authorizes the establishment of a National Eye Institute to mobilize an attack on blindness and other visual disorders. Directs the Institute to conduct research and training in special health problems and requirements of the blind and in the basic and clinical sciences relating to the mechanism of the visual function and preservation of sight. Authorizes the establishment of an advisory council to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Provides for traineeships and fellowships under the program.

PUBLIC LAW 90-490 (S. 3095) TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO EXTEND AND IMPROVE THE PROGRAMS RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF NURSING AND OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS PERSONNEL, THE PROGRAM RELATING TO STUDENT AID FOR SUCH PERSONNEL, AND THE PROGRAM RELATING TO HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 16, 1968). Health Manpower Act:

Title I - Health Professions Training - Extends for an additional 2 years, through the fiscal year 1971, appropriations for grants to construct teaching facilities for health professions personnel and limits the Federal share for such projects to 50 percent of the cost except when the Secretary of HEW determines unusual circumstances (then $66\frac{2}{3}$ percent of the cost).

Permits a facility to be used for any purpose for which it was constructed without subjecting the facilities owner to liability for repayment of the value of the Federal financial assistance.

Lengthens from 10 to 20 years the period following completion of construction during which the owner of a facility constructed with funds provided for in this Act would be subject to having the value of those funds recovered by the United States if the facility were used during such period for any unauthorized or prohibited purpose.

Required the applicant for a Federal construction grant to state a present intention to use the facilities for the purpose for which the application was made.

Provides that a facility is being used for teaching purposes when it is being used for research and related purposes in the sciences related to health or for medical library purposes.

Permits Federal construction grants to be used to build continuing and advanced education facilities.

Authorizes a 2-year extension, through the fiscal year 1971, of the authority to make both institutional and special project grants.

Provides for the distribution of such funds by distributing to eligible schools a flat sum of \$25,000 and of the remainder, 75 percent shall be distributed on the basis of student enrollment for such year and relative increase in enrollment for the previous five school years, and 25 percent shall be distributed on the basis of relative number of graduates for such year. Sets forth conditions and qualifications for such grants.

Extends eligibility for such grants to colleges of pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

Provides that no school can receive more in any year than it expended from non-Federal sources during the previous year for teaching purposes except for schools adding a particular year class which were not included the year before and Howard University, which receives a substantial portion of its funds from Federal appropriations.

No longer requires an applicant for a special project grant to have an approved application for a basic improvement grant.

Requires the Secretary of HEW, in determining the priority of special projects, to consider:

(1) the extent to which the project would increase enrollment of full-time students;

(2) the relative need of the applicant for financial assistance to maintain or provide accreditation, or to avoid curtailing enrollment or reduction in quality of training; and

(3) the extent to which the project might result in curriculum improvement, improved methods of training, or help to reduce the period of required training without adversely affecting the quality thereof.

Changes the name of the National Advisory Council on Medical, Dental, Optometric, and Podiatric Education to National Advisory Council on Health Professions Educational Assistance to be composed of 14 members (now 12) to assist the Secretary in administering this Act.

Allows schools to assess a charge for late payment or non-payment of a student loan under this Act and limits the charge to \$1 for the first month and \$2 for each month thereafter.

Provides that up to 20 percent of the Federal capital contributions under a loan agreement with a school for a student loan fund may be transferred from such fund for student scholarships.

Extends scholarship funds to students of veterinary medicine.

Provides that up to 20 percent of amount appropriated to a school for a fiscal year may be transferred to the student loan fund.

Title II - Nurse Training - Extends the appropriations for construction grants of new facilities or rehabilitation of existing facilities for collegiate, associate degree, or diploma schools of nursing for 2 years.

Limits the Federal share for construction grants under this Act to 50 percent of the construction cost unless the Secretary of HEW determines there are unusual circumstances warranting a larger percent (then up to 66-2/3 percent of the cost).

Redefines collegiate school of nursing to include advanced training related to a program of nurse education.

Makes grants to assist public or nonprofit private institutions to meet the costs of special projects for the improvement in nurse training.

Makes institutional grants from appropriations under this section to eligible schools, and provides for the distribution of such funds by distributing to such schools a flat sum of \$15,000 and of the remainder, 75 percent shall be distributed on the basis of student enrollment for such year and relative increase in enrollment for the previous 5 years, and 25 percent shall be distributed on the basis of relative number of graduates for such year. Sets forth conditions and qualification for such grants.

Extends the authorization for appropriations for traineeships for advanced nurse training to the end of fiscal year 1973.

Provides that up to 20 percent of sums appropriated for student aid may be transferred to schools of nursing for use in their scholarship program.

Authorizes the Secretary to make scholarship grants to public or nonprofit schools or nursing for use by students of exceptional financial need. Limits each individual student scholarship to \$1,500 a year.

Provides that up to 20 percent of the sums appropriated for such scholarship grants may be transferred to the student loan program.

Title III - Allied Health Professions and Public Health Training - Extends generally the authorization for appropriations under this title of such sums as necessary for an additional fiscal year (June 30, 1970).

Title IV - Health Research Facilities - Extends the authorization for appropriations under this title to June 30, 1971.

Limits the Federal share for construction or project grants under this title to 50 percent unless the Secretary determines that the project has special national or regional significance in which case the Federal share may be 66-2/3 percent of the cost.

PUBLIC LAW 90-526 (H.J. RES. 1371) TO PROVIDE THAT IT BE THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING BE CALLED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1971, TO BE PLANNED AND CONDUCTED BY THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES (approved September 28, 1968). Makes it the sense of Congress that a White House Conference on Aging be called by the President of the United States in 1971, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for related purposes.

PUBLIC LAW 90-539 (H.R. 18786) TO AMEND THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT ACT OF 1964 FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 30, 1968). Makes the method of providing cost-of-living increases in retired pay for those retired under the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act consistent with the method now provided for such increases for those retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act and other major Federal retirement systems.

PUBLIC LAW 90-557 (H.R. 18037) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 11, 1968). Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act - Makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-574 (H.R. 15758) TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT SO AS TO EXTEND AND IMPROVE THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS, TO EXTEND THE AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS FOR HEALTH OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, TO PROVIDE FOR SPECIALIZED FACILITIES FOR ALCOHOLICS AND NARCOTIC ADDICTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 15, 1968). Extends the program of grants to assist public and nonprofit private institutions in their efforts to establish regional medical programs. Provides also for: (1) the evaluation of these programs; (2) the inclusion of United States Territories under the program; (3) allowing public and nonprofit private institutions to combine their resources and still qualify for grants; (4) increasing the membership of the National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs from twelve to sixteen members; and (5) allowing a single agency or institution receiving grants to service one or more regional medical programs.

Extends the health services program for domestic agricultural migratory workers for two additional years.

Extends for two years (until June 30, 1970) the authority for project grants for the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and alcoholics. Authorizes \$15 million for fiscal 1969 and \$25 million for fiscal 1970 for such purposes. Provides that in carrying out the above grants, projects and other activities under this Act, such steps shall be taken as may be necessary to assure that no individual shall be made the subject of research which is carried out with funds provided by this Act, except with the consent of such individual.

Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Assistance Amendments - Extends for two additional years (until June 30, 1971) the authorization for grants for the construction and modernization of hospitals and other medical care facilities. Authorizes appropriations of \$180 million for fiscal 1969, \$195 million for fiscal 1970 for such grants.

Expands the existing authority of the Public Health Service to pay salaries above the general schedule of the Classification Act to include two additional positions at the level 2 of the Executive Schedule (\$30,000 per annum) in order to enable the Secretary of HEW to more easily recruit specially qualified personnel for the needs of the Public Health Service.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to acknowledge gifts or efforts of persons who have contributed substantially to the health of the Nation. Increases the authorization for appropriation for the operations of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory to \$500,000. Permits a veteran to supplement GI benefits with a scholarship or student loan under the Public Health Service Act.

Continues for one year the authorization for the Federal solid waste disposal program. (Amends 42 U.S.C. 3259)

PUBLIC LAW 90-602 (H.R. 10790) TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH FROM RADIATION EMISSIONS FROM ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS (approved October 18, 1968). Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act - Directs the Secretary of HEW to establish and carry out a program to protect the public from unnecessary electronic product radiation. Requires, as a minimum, that the program include the establishment and administration of performance standards for the control of radiation emission from electronic products, and the planning, conduct, coordination, and support of research, development, training, and operational activities in the control of electronic product radiation. Provides the constant evaluation of hazards from known sources of electronic product radiation and intense magnetic fields. Requires the continuation and extension of research and investigation to identify potential sources of, and the consequences of exposure to, electronic product radiation. Requires procedures and techniques for minimizing exposure to such radiation to be developed, tested, and evaluated. Directs the Secretary to consult with the Departments of Commerce and Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission and any other appropriate Federal agencies on testing and evaluating electronic product radiation and developing performance standards for electronic products. Requires him to maintain liaison with and receive information from other Federal and State agencies with related interests, professional organizations, industry and industry organizations, labor organizations, and other organizations on present and potential electronic product radiation.

Authorizes grants to and contracts with public and private organizations and individuals to carry out the research, evaluation, training, and testing aspects of the program. Permits the Secretary to collect and disseminate information coming from research and studies concerning the nature and extent of the hazards and control of electronic product radiation. Permits the Secretary to procure (by negotiation or otherwise) and to sell or otherwise dispose of electronic products.

Directs the Secretary to make a study of the present State and Federal control of health hazards from electronic product radiation and other types of ionizing radiations, a study to determine the necessity for the development of standards for the use of nonmedical electronic products for commercial and industrial purposes, and a study of the development of practicable procedures for the detection and measurement of electronic product radiation which may be emitted from electronic products manufactured or imported prior to the effective date of any applicable standard established pursuant to this Act. Requires the Secretary to report to Congress on the results of these studies on or before January 1, 1970, and from time to time thereafter as he may deem appropriate, together with his legislative recommendations. Provides for the following contents of the study on the present Federal and State control: (1) the control of hazards from radioactive materials not regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; (2) any gaps and inconsistencies in present controls, such as the control of radium and accelerator-produced radioisotopes; (3) measures to assure consistent and effective control of the aforementioned health hazards; (4) the feasibility of authorizing the Secretary to enter into arrangements with individual States or groups of States to define their respective functions

and responsibilities for the control of electronic product radiation and other ionizing radiation; and (5) the need for controlling the sale of used electronic products, particularly antiquated X-ray equipment, unless such products are upgraded to meet the standards for new products or separate standards for used electronic products.

Requires the Secretary to invite the participation in the studies of appropriate Federal agencies and State government--particularly of States having delegated authority from the Atomic Energy Commission for the regulation of radioactive materials under its jurisdiction. Requires the Secretary, upon request, to keep interested committees of Congress currently informed on the progress of these studies and to admit observers from such committees to meeting of the study groups.

Requires the Secretary to prescribe from time to time, by regulation, performance standards to control electronic product radiation whenever he determines, with respect to a product or products, that a standard is necessary for the protection of the public health and safety. Allows the regulations to include standards for the testing of such products and the measurement of their electronic product radiation emission, to require the attachment of accessories and warning signs and labels, and to require the provision of instructions for the installation, operation, and use of such products and the provision of output information related to safety.

Requires the Secretary to prescribe, on or before January 1, 1970, those standards or interim standards for which there is sufficient knowledge of the particular type of electronic product radiation and its biological effects, and a determined need for prescribing such standards.

Requires the Secretary to review at least biennially and, if need to amend or revoke in the light of such review, any standards prescribed by him.

Provides for safety standards which would include such provisions as the testing and measurement of radiation emissions from products. Provides for the attachment of warning signs and labels.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) consult with Federal and State departments and agencies having related responsibilities or interests and with appropriate professional organizations and interested persons; (2) give consideration to (A) the latest scientific and medical information on electronic product radiation, (B) current relevant standards recommended by other agencies and expert groups, (C) the reasonableness and technical feasibility of a standard as applied to a particular product, and (D) whether the standard meets the need for uniformity and reliability of testing and measuring procedures and equipment.

Provides that the performance standards shall not apply to any electronic product which is intended solely for export if: (1) it is labeled for export, (2) the label names the country of destination, and (3) the country to which such product is intended for export has established comparable standards.

Authorizes the Secretary to exempt any electronic product from applicable standards if the product is intended for use by departments or agencies of the United States provided they have prescribed procurement specifications governing emissions of electronic product radiation and provided that such product is of a type used solely or predominately by departments or agencies of the United States.

Provides that a new or amended standard shall be made to take effect no sooner than 180 days and no later than one year after the date the regulation prescribing or amending the standards is issued, unless the Secretary, for good cause, finds that an earlier or later effective date is in the public interest. Makes regulations prescribing standards or making prior standards more restrictive applicable only to products manufactured or assembled on or after the effective date of the regulation.

Provides that any person who is or will be "adversely affected" (which term is defined to include exposure to the risk of personal injury, including genetic injury, from radiation) may obtain judicial review of a regulation prescribing, amending, or revoking a performance standard by filing a petition for such review in the appropriate court of appeals within sixty days after the regulation is issued.

Directs the Secretary to establish a Technical Electronic Product Radiation Safety Standards Committee composed of fifteen technically qualified members appointed by him, of whom five are to be selected from governmental (including Federal and State) agencies, five from the affected industries (after consultation with industry representatives), and five from the general public of which at least one shall be a representative of organized labor. Gives the Committee ninety days (unless extended by the Secretary) to report on the technical feasibility, reasonableness, and practicability of each proposal to establish or amend a standard under this section. Requires publication of the report, including any minority views, as a part of the proceeding involving the standard, and, if the Secretary rejects the conclusions of the Committee majority, requires him to publish his reasons for doing so.

Allows the Committee to propose electronic product radiation safety standards to the Secretary for his consideration.

Requires the Secretary to review and evaluate on a continuing basis testing programs carried out by industry to assure the adequacy of safeguards against hazardous electronic product radiation and to assure compliance with applicable standards prescribed under this Act.

Requires the manufacturer of any electronic product subject to a standard in effect under this Act to certify that the product conforms to all applicable standards. Requires the certification to be in the form of a tag or label permanently affixed to the product or, if impracticable, in some other form approved by the Secretary. Bases the certification on a test, in accordance with the standard, of each individual article to which the certification is attached or upon a testing program that is in accord with good manufacturing practice and that has not been disapproved by the Secretary.

Provides in general: (1) for notice to dealers, distributors, and purchasers of electronic products when either the manufacturer or the Secretary discovers that the product contains a radiation-related defect or fails to comply with a standard; and (2) for the correction of the defect or noncompliance or replacement of the product.

Provides that in case of a notification to a person, the notification shall also advise the person of his rights.

Requires a manufacturer to notify the Secretary, if he discovers that an electronic product produced, assembled, or imported by him does not meet an applicable standard or (e.g., where there is no standard) has a defect which creates a risk of injury (including genetic injury) to any person by reason of radiation, and if the product has left the place of manufacture. Requires him also to notify with reasonable promptness the first purchasers of such product other than for resale and subsequent transferees, if known to him, and dealers or distributors to whom the product was delivered. Permits the Secretary to require the manufacturer to give this notice, if the Secretary determines, for considering the views of the manufacturer, that an electronic product fails to meet an applicable standard or has a defect which creates a risk of injury.

Provides that, if any electronic product fails to comply with an applicable standard, the manufacturer of such product shall without charge: (1) bring such product into conformity with such standard; or (2) replace such product with an equivalent product which complies with the applicable standard prescribed; or (3) make a refund of the cost of such product.

Permits the manufacturer to obtain from the Secretary an exemption from the notice requirement, and from repair and replacement requirements to be discussed below, if he satisfies the Secretary that the defect or noncompliance is not such as to create a significant risk of injury to any person.

Requires the notifications to describe clearly the defect, to evaluate the hazard, and to state the measures to be taken to repair the defect. Requires notifications to first purchasers other than for resale to advise them of their right to free repair or replacement (if exercised with reasonable diligence).

Requires the manufacturer or selling distributor of a nonconforming or defective electronic product which was sold to a distributor or dealer who has not resold

it to repurchase the product at the price paid by the purchaser, plus all transportation charges involved and a reasonable reimbursement of not less than one percent per month of such price paid prorated from the date of notice of such nonconformance to the date of repurchase. Requires, alternatively, that the manufacturer or distributor furnish the purchaser, free of charge, conforming parts or equipment for installation and reimburse him for the value of the installation. Allows a purchasing distributor or dealer to bring suit (within three years) in a U.S. district court for damages sustained by him, plus court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. Exempts selling manufacturers and distributors from the above requirements where it is shown that the nonconformity or defect in the product is the result of an act of this dealer or his agent, which is the dealer's or agent's fault.

Exempts electronic products manufactured before this date of enactment of the Act from the notification, repair, repurchase, and replacement requirements of this Act.

Prohibits admission into the United States of new electronic products offered for importation into the United States which fail to comply with an applicable standard or which have no required certification. Permits the deferral of a final determination in order to allow products to be brought into compliance. Requires upon final refusal of admission, the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the products, unless they are exported within ninety days of notice of refusal, or such additional time as may be permitted by regulations. Requires every manufacturer offering a new electronic product for importation into the United States to designate an agent in the United States for service of administrative and judicial papers and processes.

Provides that, if the Secretary finds for good cause that the methods and programs related to electronic product radiation safety may not be adequate or reliable, the Secretary upon presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice to the owner may enter and inspect any area in such factory which is related to electronic product radiation.

Authorizes officers or employees designated by the Secretary of HEW to enter and inspect the facilities and procedures related to radiation safety in establishments in which electronic products are manufactured or held for introduction into commerce, or are held for sale after such introduction. Requires manufacturers of electronic products to establish and maintain such records (including testing records) and to make such reports and provide such information as the Secretary may reasonably require to enable him to ascertain the manufacturers' compliance. Provides for inspection of manufacturers' books and records. Provides that accident and investigation reports of the Department of HEW shall be available for use in any civil, criminal, or other judicial proceeding arising out of the accident to which the report relates and that the authors of the report may be required to testify in such proceedings as to the facts developed in this investigation. Provides for the availability of such reports to the public, but permits this to be done without identifying individuals. Assures the confidentiality of information obtained by the Secretary which constitutes a trade secret.

Authorizes the Secretary to: (1) require dealers and distributors of electronic products to furnish the manufacturer the information necessary to enable the manufacturer to identify and locate the ultimate purchasers of the product in the event that notice of a defect or noncompliance with a standard must be given; and (2) require the manufacturer to preserve such information. Permits dealers to delay transmittal of such information until the manufacturer informs them that it is needed for notification purposes.

Provides that any manufacturer receiving information concerning first purchases of products for purposes other than resale shall treat it as confidential.

Makes unlawful the following actions and omissions (or the causing thereof): (1) the introduction or delivery for introduction, into commerce, or the importation into the United States, by a manufacturer, of any electronic product which fails to comply with an applicable standard prescribed pursuant to this Act; (2) the failure to furnish any notification or other material or information required by this Act, or to remedy any defect as required by this Act; (3) the failure or refusal to establish or maintain records, or to permit access to or copying of records by the Secretary, or to permit entry or inspection; (4) the failure or refusal to make any report required by this Act; (5) the failure to issue a certification required by this Act, or the issuance of a certification which is not based on a test or testing program authorized by this Act, or the issuance of a certification that the issuer has reason to know is false or misleading in a material respect; (6) the receipt in commerce and delivery (or proffered delivery) of a product to which no certification is affixed; and (7) the commission of any act while an electronic product is held for sale after shipment in commerce, which results in a failure of such product to comply with an applicable standard. Authorizes the Secretary to exempt any electronic product from the application of all or part of the above prohibitions for the purpose of research, investigations, studies, demonstrations, or training, or for reasons of national security, upon such conditions as he may find necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

Confers on U.S. district courts jurisdiction to enjoin the above acts and to restrain dealers and distributors from selling or otherwise disposing of electronic products that do not conform to an applicable standard.

Provides for a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation of the above prohibition, and provides that such violation shall, with respect to each electronic product involved, or with respect to each unlawful act or omission, constitute a separate violation, with the maximum civil penalty for a related series of violations by any person not to exceed \$300,000. Permits any civil penalty to be remitted or mitigated upon application to the Secretary, based on the size of the business and the gravity of the violation.

Provides that any such civil penalty may be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary. Asserts that, in determining the amount of such penalty, the size of business of the person and the gravity of violation shall be considered.

Provides for judicial seizure and condemnation of electronic products found to be in violation of an applicable standard. Provides for certain exemptions and for release of such products to an owner-claimant under bond, to be brought into conformity with the applicable standard under the Secretary's supervision, when this is feasible.

Authorizes the Secretary to refrain from instituting public proceedings in the case of minor violations, when he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning.

Provides that compliance with this Act or regulations thereunder shall not relieve a person from product liability at common law or under statutory law.

Requires the Secretary of HEW to prepare and submit to the President, for transmittal to Congress, by April 1 of each year, a comprehensive report on the administration of this Act. Specifies the subjects which the report must include. Requires the report to include such recommendations for additional legislation as the Secretary deems necessary to promote cooperation among the several States in the improvement of electronic product radiation control and to strengthen the national electronic product radiation control program.

Authorizes the Secretary to accept from State and local authorities, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, assistance in the administration and enforcement of this Act which he may request and which they may be able and willing to provide.

Requires any State standard applicable to an electronic product covered by a standard under this Act to be identical to such standard. Provides that nothing in this requirement is to be construed to prevent the Federal Government or the government of any State or political subdivision thereof from establishing a requirement with respect to the emission of radiation from electronic products procured for its own use if such requirement imposes a higher or more restrictive standard than that required to comply with the applicable Federal standard.

Directs the Secretary, in cooperation with appropriate professional organizations and State Health departments, to develop and issue advisory standards for the licensing of X-ray technicians and for the assurance of adequate training of such technicians.

PUBLIC LAW 90-607 (H.R. 18253) RELATING TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE 1966 CHANGE IN THE DEFINITION OF EARNED INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF PENSION PLANS OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS (approved October 21, 1968). Makes the effective date relating to the definition of "earned income" for purposes of pension plans of self-employed individuals under the Internal Revenue Code January 1, 1968. (Amends 26 U.S.C. 401)

Provides that in applying the three-year averaging provisions in determining whether excessive contributions have been made to such plans, the new definition (which no longer limits "earned income" to thirty percent of the total income where capital is a material income-producing factor) is to be applied as though in effect for years beginning before January 1, 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-618 (H.R. 17735) TO AMEND TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR BETTER CONTROL OF THE INTERSTATE TRAFFIC IN FIREARMS (approved October 22, 1968). Gun Control Act - Makes it unlawful: (1) for any person, except a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, or ammunition, or in the course of such business to ship, transport, or receive any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) for any importer, manufacturer, or dealer licensed under this Act to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, any firearm or ammunition to any person other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer; (3) for any person, except a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transport into or receive in the State where he resides any firearm purchased or otherwise obtained outside that State unless he acquired it through inheritance in another State; (4) for any person except a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any destructive device, machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; (5) for any person, except a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer, to transfer, sell, trade, give, transport, or deliver any firearm to any unauthorized person who the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to know resides outside the State in which the transferor lives or in which his business is located unless he acquired it through inheritance; and (6) for any unauthorized person to knowingly make any false or fictitious oral or written statement or to furnish or exhibit any false or fictitious or misrepresented identification, intended to deceive an importer, manufacturer, or dealer with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of the sale of such firearm or ammunition. Authorizes a licensee to sell or deliver a shotgun or rifle to a resident of a State contiguous to the State of the licensee's place of business if the purchaser's State of residence permits such sale or delivery by law, and if the sale conforms to the laws of both States.

Makes it unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or deliver: (1) any firearm or ammunition to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than 18 years of age and, if the firearm or ammunition is other than a shotgun or rifle, or ammunition for a shotgun or rifle, to any individual less than 21 years of age; (2) any firearm or ammunition to any person in any State where the purchase or possession by such person would be in violation of any State or local law applicable at the place of sale, delivery, or other disposition, unless the licensee knows or reasonably believes that the purchase or possession would not be in violation of such law; (3) any firearm to any person who the licensee knows or reasonably believes resides out of State or to a corporation or business that does not maintain a place of business within the State of the licensee; (4) to any person any destructive

device, machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; and (5) any firearm or ammunition to any person unless the licensee notes in his records the name, age, and place of residence of such person if the person is an individual, or the identity and principal and local places of business of the person is a corporation or business entity.

Makes it unlawful: (1) for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or dispose of firearms or ammunition to any person known to be a fugitive from justice or who is under indictment or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term in excess of a year, or a drug addict; (2) for any person to deliver or cause to be delivered to a common or contract carrier for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, to an unlicensed person, any package or container in which there is any firearm or ammunition without written notice to the carrier that such firearm or ammunition is being transported; (3) for any common or contract carrier to transport or deliver in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that to do so, would be a violation of the provisions of this Act; (4) for any person who is under indictment, has been convicted of a felony, or is a fugitive from justice or a drug addict to ship or transport any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce; (5) for any person under indictment, or has been convicted of a felony, or who is a fugitive from justice or a drug addict, to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce; (6) for any person to knowingly transport or ship stolen firearms or ammunition; (7) for any person to receive, store, barter, sell, dispose of, or accept as security for a loan, any stolen firearm or ammunition related to interstate or foreign commerce, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen; (8) for any person to knowingly transport, ship or receive in interstate or foreign commerce, any firearm on which the serial number has been removed, obliterated or altered; (9) for any person to knowingly import or receive as imports into the United States or its possessions any firearm or ammunition other than by the provisions of this Act; and (10) for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer knowingly to make any false entry in, or to fail to make the appropriate entry in, or to fail to properly maintain, any record which is required by this Act.

Permits the loan or rental of a firearm to a non-resident for temporary use for lawful sporting purposes.

Requires that no person shall engage in business as a firearms or ammunition importer, manufacturer, or dealer without a license which is issued by the Secretary of the Treasury after a proper application has been filed and the prescribed fee has been paid. The fees vary except for a pawnbroker, according to the firearm being manufactured, imported, or sold.

Provides that any non-over-the-counter intrastate sale of a firearm by a licensee to an unlicensed person or to a resident of a contiguous State would be subject to the execution of a sworn statement to the giving of notice of the sale to the chief law enforcement officer of the purchasers' residence and to a seven-day waiting period.

Denies licenses to applicants: (1) under 21 years of age; (2) prohibited by this Act from transporting, shipping or receiving firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce; (3) who have violated any of the provisions of this Act; (4) who willfully fail to disclose required information or make false statements in their applications; and (5) who do not have or intend to have business premises in a State or possession.

Requires that each licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, and licensed dealer shall maintain records of importation, production, shipment, receipt, and sale or other disposition of firearms and ammunition as prescribed by the Secretary of Treasury. Such records may be examined at any time by the Secretary or his delegates and may be made available to the States, or possessions, or any political subdivision of them.

Requires that the licenses be kept available on the business premises and that all licensed importers and manufacturers identify each firearm as prescribed by the Secretary of Treasury.

Imposes a \$5,000 fine and/or five years imprisonment for violating any provision of this Act and a \$10,000 fine and/or ten years imprisonment for shipping, transporting, or receiving firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to commit a felony or with reasonable knowledge that such a felony is to be committed.

Authorizes the seizure and forfeiture of any firearm or ammunition involved in any violation of the provisions of this Act or in any violation of any criminal law of the United States.

Exempts the United States or any of its agencies or departments and the States and possessions and any political subdivision of such, from the provisions of this Act concerning shipment, transportation, receipt, or importation and use of firearms and ammunition.

Exempts from the provisions of this Act transactions in firearms and ammunitions by members of the Armed Forces and their clubs outside the United States and exempts shipments of firearms and ammunitions into the United States by members of the Armed Forces abroad.

Establishes various methods by which relief may be had from certain provisions of this Act.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Negates any intention on the part of Congress to occupy exclusively this field of regulation unless there is a direct and positive conflict between a provision of this Act and a law of a State or possession so that the two cannot be reconciled or stand together.

Extends coverage under this Act to destructive devices, and extends the registration requirements to all weapons covered under this Act.

Prescribes a penalty of a \$10,000 fine and/or ten years imprisonment for a violation of the National Firearms Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-624 (H.R. 7567) TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 WITH RESPECT TO THE DEFINITION OF COMPENSATION FOR PURPOSES OF TAX UNDER THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAX ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 22, 1968). Provides that remuneration for services performed by a nonresident alien individual for the period he is temporarily present in the United States as a nonimmigrant shall not be considered "compensation" as that term is defined under the Internal Revenue Code, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. (Amends 26 U.S.C. 3231(e)(1))

PUBLIC LAW 90-639 (H.R. 14096) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT TO INCREASE THE PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL ACTS INVOLVING LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) AND OTHER DEPRESSANT AND STIMULANT DRUGS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 24, 1968). Includes LSD in the definition of the term "depressant or stimulant drug" in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Revises the prohibitions against possession of a depressant or stimulant drug so as to permit persons who are not authorized manufacturers, common or contract carriers, or warehousemen, or employees thereof, who are possessing such drugs in the usual course of business, to possess such drugs only if: (1) obtained directly from a practitioner licensed to prescribe such drugs; or (2) obtained pursuant to a valid prescription from such a practitioner.

Provides penalties of maximum \$10,000 fine and/or five years imprisonment for offenses involving the unlawful manufacturing of, sale or other disposal of, or possession with intent to sell a depressant or stimulant drug or involving a counterfeit depressant or stimulant drug. Prohibits unlawful sales or other disposals of depressant or stimulant drugs by persons over 18 to persons under 21, and provides penalties of maximum fine of \$15,000 and/or ten years imprisonment for a first offense, and maximum \$20,000 fine and/or fifteen years imprisonment for second and subsequent offenses.

Provides a special penalty, in the case of a first conviction for possession of a depressant or stimulant drug for purposes other than sale or other disposal, of suspension of sentence and one year of probation, at the discretion of the court, and of the automatic setting aside of the conviction if the court unconditionally discharges the probationer prior to the end of the prescribed probation period or if the probationer completes his probation period without violating any of the conditions thereof.

Makes it the sense of Congress that priority should be given to Federal information programs designed to educate the public, especially young persons, regarding the dangers of drug abuse.

Makes this Act applicable to the Canal Zone.

CONSERVATION AND WATER RESOURCES,
NATURAL BEAUTY AND RECREATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-254 (S. 1788) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ENGAGE IN FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATIONS OF CERTAIN WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved February 13, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of various water resource developments in North Dakota, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

PUBLIC LAW 90-260 (S. 2402) TO PROVIDE FOR CREDIT TO THE KINGS RIVER WATER ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS FOR EXCESS PAYMENTS FOR THE YEARS 1954 AND 1955 (approved March 2, 1968). Provides for crediting to the King River Water Association and others \$1,098,597.92 to repay them for excess payments made for the Pine Flat Reservoir, King River, California, during the years 1954 and 1955.

Provides that such amount shall be credited to the total repayment obligation and not to the annual installments thereof.

PUBLIC LAW 90-261 (S. 2447) TO AMEND SECTION 2 OF THE MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT (approved March 2, 1968). Makes the Secretary of Transportation a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission in place of the Secretary of Commerce. (Amends 16 U.S.C. 715a)

PUBLIC LAW 90-262 (S. 269) TO AUTHORIZE AN EXCHANGE OF LANDS AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE (approved March 4, 1968). Authorizes an exchange of specified public lands by the Secretary of Interior for additional land for the Acadia National Park, Maine.

PUBLIC LAW 90-265 (S. 1821) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO EXCHANGE CERTAIN PROPERTY AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK IN MAINE WITH THE OWNER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY ADJACENT TO THE PARK (approved March 12, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain property at Acadia National Park in Maine with the owner of certain property adjacent to the park.

PUBLIC LAW 90-270 (H.R. 2901) TO DESIGNATE THE OAHE RESERVOIR ON THE MISSOURI RIVER IN THE STATES OF NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA AS LAKE OAHE (approved March 21, 1968). Designates the Oahe Reservoir on the Missouri River in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota as Lake Oahe.

PUBLIC LAW 90-271 (S. 889) TO DESIGNATE THE SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS, LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (approved March 21, 1968). Designates the San Rafael Primitive Area, Los Padres National Forest, California, as the San Rafael Wilderness.

PUBLIC LAW 90-272 (S.J. RES. 123) TO APPROVE LONG-TERM CONTRACTS FOR DELIVERY OF WATER FROM NAVAJO RESERVOIR IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved March 22, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into three contracts for the delivery of water for industrial purposes from the existing Navajo Reservoir in New Mexico, which was authorized in the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 43 U.S.C. 615ii et seq.), the authorizing legislation for the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the San Juan-Chama reclamation project.

PUBLIC LAW 90-282 (H.R. 1308) TO ESTABLISH THE SAUGUS IRON WORKS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved April 5, 1968). Creates the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site and provides for its administration as a unit of the national park system.

PUBLIC LAW 90-297 (S. 2912) TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SALINE WATER CONVERSION PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved April 29, 1968). Authorizes appropriations for the fiscal year 1969 for the Saline Water Conversion program which is administered by the Office of Saline Water in the Department of the Interior. Amends the basic Saline Water Conversion Act so as to restrict the foreign activities of the Office of Saline Water. Provides a ceiling of \$24,556,000 upon appropriations for the overall program for fiscal year 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-311 (S. 1946) TO AMEND THE REPAYMENT CONTRACT WITH THE FOSS RESERVOIR MASTER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved May 18, 1968). Authorizes the Department of the Interior to conduct studies and research in connection with the problems associated with the poor quality of water available from the Foss Reservoir of the Washita River Basin project in Oklahoma.

Authorizes feasibility studies and includes provisions which (1) relieve the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District from making any further construction charge payments under its repayment contract with the United States until good quality water is delivered, and (2) provides for refunding to the district \$218,364.62 of which the district has already paid under said contract.

PUBLIC LAW 90-312 (H.R. 14681) TO DECLARE A PORTION OF BOSTON INNER HARBOR AND FORT POINT CHANNEL NONNAVIGABLE (approved May 18, 1968). Declares a portion of Boston Inner Harbor and Fort Point Channel nonnavigable.

PUBLIC LAW 90-315 (S. 3033) TO INCREASE THE AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION FOR CONTINUING WORK IN THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR (approved May 24, 1968). Increases the authorization to \$59,000,000 for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 for appropriation for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior.

PUBLIC LAW 90-318 (S. 2531) TO DESIGNATE THE SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS, ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (approved May 24, 1968). Designates the San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, in the State of California.

PUBLIC LAW 90-326 (S. 561) TO AUTHORIZE THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE (approved June 4, 1968). Authorizes the appropriation of funds sufficient to satisfy the judgments of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina in two condemnation actions (civil No. 263 and civil No. 401) against approximately 6,400 acres of land within the boundaries of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

PUBLIC LAW 90-339 (S. 2452) TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION EXERCISED BY THE UNITED STATES OVER LANDS WITHIN THE CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN ILLINOIS (approved June 15, 1968). Provides for the adjustment of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Illinois.

PUBLIC LAW 90-398 (S. 2837) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO ESTABLISH THE CRADLE OF FORESTRY IN AMERICA IN THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 11, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina.

PUBLIC LAW 90-400 (S. 1251) TO MAKE CERTAIN RECLAMATION PROJECT EXPENSES NONREIMBURSABLE (approved July 13, 1968). Provides for non-reimbursable and non-returnable payments to employees of the Department of the Interior who are separated from such Department as the result of the transfer to a non-Federal agency of operations and maintenance responsibilities for any irrigation or reclamation project.

PUBLIC LAW 90-401 (S. 1401) TO AMEND TITLE I OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 15, 1968). Provides new sources of revenue for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Makes it a sliding scale portion of the Federal revenues from oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental shelf. Broadens the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take speedy administrative action for dealing, in part, with the increasingly serious problem of landcost escalation by granting him advance contract authority and limited authority to acquire options on lands for approved projects.

Authorizes the sale or lease of interests in tracts of lands acquired within a unit of the national park system (except property within national parks or national monuments of scientific significance), if use by private persons would not be inconsistent with the administration of the Federal area.

Gives former owners of such tracts the right of first refusal to reacquire them.

Spells out the authority of the Secretary to acquire privately held lands within the exterior boundaries of units of the national park system in exchange for Federal lands under his jurisdiction within the same State or States on an approximately equal value basis.

PUBLIC LAW 90-404 (S. 322) TO RESTRICT THE DISPOSITION OF LANDS ACQUIRED AS PART OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM (approved July 18, 1968). Provides that no land contained in the national wildlife refuge system shall be sold, transferred for any other use, or otherwise disposed of unless the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation with the Migratory Bird Commission, determines that such lands are no longer needed for that purpose, and unless the land is disposed of for an amount not less than its acquisition cost or fair market value. (Amends 16 U.S.C. 668dd(a))

PUBLIC LAW 90-409 (H.R. 4739) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO GRANT LONG-TERM LEASES WITH RESPECT TO LANDS IN THE EL PORTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SITE ADJACENT TO YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 21, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant long-term leases with respect to lands in the El Portal administrative site adjacent to Yosemite National Park, California.

PUBLIC LAW 90-419 (S. 660) GRANTING THE CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO A GREAT LAKES BASIN COMPACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 24, 1968). Grants the consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin Compact between the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Provides for the establishment of the Great Lakes Commission composed of from 3-5 members from each party State. Allows the Commission to elect a chairman and vice-chairman and to appoint an Executive Director to act as secretary-treasurer.

Gives the Commission power to (1) collect and report on data relating to water resources and such use in the Basin, (2) recommend methods for use and conservation of the water resources of the Basin, and consider desirability of public works, (3) recommend policies and laws relating to the use and conservation of the Basin's water resources, and (4) make any other recommendations and do all things necessary and proper to carry out the powers conferred upon the Commission. Withholds consent from provisions authorizing the member States to cooperate with foreign governments.

PUBLIC LAW 90-425 (H.R. 17354) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 26, 1968). Makes appropriations (generally) for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-453 (S. 6) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE OAHE UNIT, JAMES DIVISION, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 3, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the first stage of the Oahe unit, James Division, Missouri River Basin project, South Dakota.

PUBLIC LAW 90-454 (H.R. 25) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATES, TO CONDUCT AN INVENTORY AND STUDY OF THE NATION'S ESTUARIES AND THEIR NATURAL RESOURCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 3, 1968). Directs the Secretary of the Interior - in consultation with the States, the Secretary of the Army, and other Federal agencies - to conduct a two-year study and inventory of the Nation's estuaries and the waters of the Great Lakes. Requires the Secretary to submit, not later than January 30, 1970, to the Congress through the President, a report of the study, together with legislative recommendations, including recommendations on the desirability of establishing a nationwide system of estuarine areas, the terms, conditions, and authorities to govern such system, and the designation and acquisition of any specific area which he believes should be acquired by the United States. Provides that no lands could be acquired unless authorized by a subsequent act of Congress.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into agreements with any State or any political subdivision or agency thereof, for the permanent management, development, and administration of any publicly owned lands.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1969, and \$250,000 for the fiscal year 1970, to carry out this Act.

Provides that nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the authority of any Federal agency heretofore or hereafter authorized within an estuary.

PUBLIC LAW 90-461 (S. 2060) TO AMEND SECTION 503(f) OF THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949 TO EXTEND FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS THE AUTHORIZATION TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS FOR THE COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTARY SOURCES SIGNIFICANT TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (approved August 8, 1968). Extends for a period of five years the authorization under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to make appropriations for allocations and grants for the collection and publication of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States. (Amends 44 U.S.C. 393(f))

PUBLIC LAW 90-468 (H.R. 9098) TO REVISE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO AUTHORIZE EXCHANGES OF LAND MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO THE OGLALA SIOUX TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 8, 1968). Revises the boundaries of the Badlands National Monument in the State of South Dakota, to authorize exchanges of land mutually beneficial to the Oglala Sioux tribe and the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 90-483 (S. 3710) AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 13, 1968). River Basin Monetary Authorization Act - Authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control.

PUBLIC LAW 90-503 (H.R. 9362) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE MOUNTAIN PARK RECLAMATION PROJECT, OKLAHOMA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 21, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Mountain Park reclamation project, Oklahoma.

PUBLIC LAW 90-515 (S. 20) TO PROVIDE FOR A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF NATIONAL WATER RESOURCE PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 26, 1968). National Water Commission Act - Establishes a National Water Commission to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs.

Provides that the seven members who shall make up the commission are to be appointed from outside the Federal Government by the President and serve at his pleasure.

PUBLIC LAW 90-523 (S. 224) TO PROVIDE FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE EKLUTNA PROJECT, ALASKA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 26, 1968). Provides funds for the rehabilitation of the Eklutna Dam, Alaska, damaged in 1964, as the result of an earthquake.

PUBLIC LAW 90-532 (S. 3379) TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, AS WILDERNESS (approved September 28, 1968). Designates lands in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Morris County, New Jersey, as wilderness.

PUBLIC LAW 90-537 (S. 1004) TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROJECT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 30, 1968). Central Arizona Project Act - Authorizes the construction operation, and maintenance of the Central Arizona project, Arizona-New Mexico.

PUBLIC LAW 90-540 (S. 444) TO ESTABLISH THE FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA IN THE STATES OF UTAH AND WYOMING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 1, 1968). Establishes the Flaming Gorge National Recreational Area in the States of Utah and Wyoming.

PUBLIC LAW 90-542 (S. 119) TO PROVIDE FOR A NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 2, 1968). Wild Rivers Act - Establishes a national wild river system which initially will comprise segments of seven rivers in five western States and provides for a procedure to include additional public lands and rivers in the system. Administration would be by Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture jointly with the States. The wild rivers area would be administered for water conservation, scenic, fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreation values. Places a limitation on condemnation by providing that where 50 percent or more of the acreage within the entire wild river area is owned by Federal, State, or local governments, neither Secretary can condemn for acquisition of fee title, but may condemn for scenic easements.

PUBLIC LAW 543 (S. 827) TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 2, 1968). National Trails System Act - Establishes a nationwide system of trails for recreational purposes both in the highway scenic and unspoiled areas and in metropolitan areas of the Nation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-544 (S. 1321) TO ESTABLISH THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS, TO DESIGNATE THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AND TO MODIFY THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 2, 1968). Establishes the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Designates the Pasayten Wilderness and modifies the Glacier Park Wilderness, in the State of Washington.

PUBLIC LAW 90-545 (S. 2515) TO ESTABLISH A REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 2, 1968). Authorizes the establishment of the Redwood National Park in the State of California.

PUBLIC LAW 90-547 (S. 3058) TO AMEND THE WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT TO REVISE THE AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTERING THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 2, 1968). Increases from \$300,000 to \$500,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for administering the provisions of title I of the Water Resources Planning Act which establishes the Water Resources Council and specifies its authorities and responsibilities.

PUBLIC LAW 90-548 (S. 2751) TO DESIGNATE THE MOUNT JEFFERSON WILDERNESS, WILLAMETTE, DESCHUTES, AND MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FORESTS, IN THE STATE OF OREGON (approved October 2, 1968). Designates the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, in the State of Oregon.

PUBLIC LAW 90-555 (H.R. 1340) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT DONATIONS OF LAND FOR, AND TO CONSTRUCT, ADMINISTER, AND MAINTAIN AN EXTENSION OF THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY IN THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 9, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land for, and to construct, administer, and maintain an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway in the States of North Carolina and Georgia.

PUBLIC LAW 90-562 (H.R. 5117) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN STAGE 1 AND TO ACQUIRE LANDS FOR STAGE 2 OF THE PALMETTO BEND RECLAMATION PROJECT, TEXAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 12, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain stage one and to acquire lands for stage two of the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Texas.

PUBLIC LAW 90-591 (H.R. 8781) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO EXCHANGE CERTAIN LANDS IN SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 17, 1968). Provides for the exchange of lands in Shasta County, California.

PUBLIC LAW 90-592 (H.R. 13099) TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CARL SANDBURG HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 17, 1968). Authorizes the establishment of the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site in the State of North Carolina.

PUBLIC LAW 90-594 (H.R. 17787) TO AUTHORIZE THE APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE IN THE STATE OF TEXAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 17, 1968). Authorizes the appropriation of funds sufficient to satisfy a judgment against the United States in a condemnation action for the acquisition of interests in land for the Padre Island National Seashore in the State of Texas.

PUBLIC LAW 90-606 (H.R. 551) TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 18, 1968). Authorizes the establishment of the Biscayne National Monument in the State of Florida.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND ANTI-POVERTY

PUBLIC LAW 90-304 (H.R. 13176) TO AMEND THE ACTS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1826, AND FEBRUARY 20, 1833, TO AUTHORIZE THE STATE OF OHIO TO USE THE PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES (approved May 13, 1968). Authorizes the State of Ohio to use the proceeds from the sale of Public Lands for educational purposes.

PUBLIC LAW 90-354 (S. 1999) TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC EDUCATION ACT (approved June 20, 1968). Establishes the Federal City College for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts in the District of Columbia.

Donates public lands for the endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, and authorizes to be appropriated \$7,241,706 to the District of Columbia for such colleges.

PUBLIC LAW 90-391 (H.R. 16819) TO AMEND THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT TO EXTEND THE AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS TO STATES FOR REHABILITATION SERVICES, TO BROADEN THE SCOPE OF GOODS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE UNDER THAT ACT FOR THE HANDICAPPED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 7, 1968). Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments - Extends and expands generally the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Increases generally the authorized appropriations provided under the Act. Allows additional State allotments (of funds not utilized by States to which they were originally allocated) for the innovation of vocational rehabilitation services when the predetermined fixed allotment is insufficient.

Permits the Secretary upon the request of an agency to authorize share funding and administrative responsibility in order to permit a joint program to provide services to handicapped individuals. Permits counseling, guidance, adjustments, training, maintenance, physical restoration, placement and follow-up services to the handicapped.

Redefines the term "rehabilitation facility" under the Act so as to mean a rehabilitation center, workshop, or other facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting handicapped individuals and providing evaluation and work adjustment services for disadvantaged individuals and provides singly or in combination one or more of the following services for handicapped individuals: (1) medical, psychological, social, and vocational services; (2) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic and orthoptic devices; (3) prevocational conditioning or recreational therapy; (4) physical and occupational therapy; (5) speech and hearing pathology; (6) psychological and social services; (7) evaluation; (8) personal and work adjustment; (9) vocational training; (10) evaluation or control of special disabilities; and (11) extended employment for the severely handicapped who cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market.

PUBLIC LAW 90-430 (H.R. 272) TO EXTEND THE PERIOD DURING WHICH AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND TO STATE ACCOUNTS MAY BE USED BY THE STATES FOR PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION (approved July 26, 1968).

Extends for five years the period during which amounts transferred from the employment security administration account in the unemployment trust fund to State accounts may be used by the States for payment of expenses of administration. (Amends 42 U.S.C. 1103(c)(2))

PUBLIC LAW 90-460 (H.R. 16729) TO EXTEND FOR TWO YEARS CERTAIN PROGRAMS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO MODIFY SUCH PROGRAMS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND ADEQUATE LEADTIME IN SUCH PROGRAMS (approved August 3, 1968). Extends the student loan insurance programs under the Higher Education Act and the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act from June 30, 1968 to October 31, 1968.

Increases the maximum interest rate under student loan insurance programs from six percent to seven percent or one percent per year of the unpaid principal balance in States which do not permit a seven percent interest.

Authorizes the Commissioner to enter into a guarantee agreement with any State or nonprofit private insurer, which has an agreement with the Commissioner with respect to payments to reduce student interest costs. Authorizes reimbursement to the insurer in an amount equal to eighty percent of the amount expended by it in discharge of its insurance obligation, incurred under its loan insurance program, with respect to losses (resulting from the default, death or permanent and total disability of the student borrower) on the unpaid balance of the principal (other than interest added to principal) of any insured loan with respect to which a portion of the interest is payable by the Commissioner (or would be payable if the borrower's adjusted family income did not exceed (\$15,000,000)).

PUBLIC LAW 90-477 (H.R. 13781) TO AMEND TITLE II OF THE MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966 (approved August 11, 1968). Authorizes appropriations for the National Science Foundation of \$6 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1969 and \$15 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, under the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act. (Amends 33 U.S.C. 1122)

PUBLIC LAW 90-538 (H.R. 18763) TO AUTHORIZE PRESCHOOL AND EARLY EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN (approved September 30, 1968). Handicapped Children Early Education Assistance Act - Authorizes the Commission of Education to arrange the development of experimental preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.

Directs coordination of each program with the appropriate local educational agencies.

Provides that no arrangement shall make payments of more than ninety percent of developing and carrying out such programs, and allows non-Federal contributions.

Directs the Commissioner to conduct with independent organizations a continuing evaluation of effectiveness of each program.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for 1969 and \$10,000,000 for 1970, and \$12,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1971.

PUBLIC LAW 90-563 (H.R. 19831) TO PROVIDE FUNDS ON BEHALF OF A GRATEFUL NATION IN HONOR OF DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, THIRTY-FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BE USED IN SUPPORT OF CONSTRUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AT EISENHOWER COLLEGE, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK, AS A DISTINGUISHED AND PERMANENT LIVING MEMORIAL TO HIS LIFE AND DEEDS (approved October 12, 1968).

Provides funds to be used in support of construction of educational facilities at Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York. Limits such funds to \$5,000,000.

PUBLIC LAW 90-575 (S. 3769) TO AMEND THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958, THE NATIONAL VOCATIONAL STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE ACT OF 1965, THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1963, AND RELATED ACTS (approved October 16, 1968). Higher Education Amendments:

Title I - Student Assistance - Authorizes an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$140,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971. Authorizes the Commissioner to make grants to carry out such programs as Talent Search programs and Upward Bound programs.

Extends the authority for payments to reduce student interest in the insured student loan program. Extends the Federal Loan Insurance Program and the authority to guarantee outstanding non-Federally insured loans. Authorizes the appropriation of \$12,500,000 for making Federal advances after June 30, 1968, to the reserve funds of the non-Federal student loan insurance programs. Provides for the merger of the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Program of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Allows the Commissioner to make a direct loan to any student who would be eligible for an insured loan for study at a vocational school. Authorizes the deferment of repayment of non-Federally insured loans during military, Vista, or Peace Corps service. Allows the Commissioner to issue certificates of insurance to a lender in a State for insurance of a loan made to a student borrower who does not have access to loan insurance under the loan insurance program of such State.

Authorizes the appropriations of \$225,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969, \$255,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970, and \$285,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971.

Provides for grants to institutions of higher education for programs of cooperative education. Makes provisions for other grants and contracts for training and research in cooperative education.

Establishes in the Office of Education an Advisory Council on Financial Aid to Students. Provides for members who will be leading authorities in the field of education and persons representing STATE AND PRIVATE NON-PROFIT LOAN INSURANCE PROGRAMS.

Provides for amendments to the National Defense Student Loan Program. Authorizes the appropriations of \$210,000,000 for the fiscal year 1969; \$275,000,000 for the fiscal year 1970; \$300,000,000 for the fiscal year June 30, 1971.

Title II - Amendments to Other Provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 - Provides for amendments to the College Library Assistance and Library Training and Research Programs. Enables the Librarian of Congress to pay administrative costs of cooperative arrangements for acquiring library materials published outside the United States, for institutions of higher education.

Authorizes the Commissioner to award grants to professors retired from active duty at institutions of higher education to encourage such professors to teach and conduct research at developing institutions. Grants the Commissioner the authority to provide medical insurance for members of the Teacher Corps. Provides for appropriations for equipment and materials for higher education.

Allows the Commissioner to enter into contracts and make grants to encourage colleges and universities to share through cooperative arrangements their technical and administrative facilities. Provides for free or reduced rate communications interconnection services.

Establishes a program of grants and fellowships to improve the education of students attending institutions of higher education. Provides for the procedure by which a grant or contract may be made upon application to the Secretary. Authorizes the Secretary to award fellowships for graduate and professional study to persons who plan to pursue a career in public service.

Establishes a program to strengthen and improve the quality of graduate programs. Authorizes the Commissioner to enter into contracts with law schools to establish programs to provide clinical experience to students.

Provides for the establishment in the Office of Education an Advisory Council on Graduate Education to advise the Commissioner on programs relating to graduate education. Authorizes the Commissioner to disseminate information and reports of programs to institutions of higher education.

Title III - Amendments to Other Provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 - Extends the program of providing equipment and materials for elementary and secondary education. Authorizes loans to local educational agencies to provide for equipment for educationally deprived children. Provides for the procedure by which a State may get such a loan.

Increases the maximum length of Fellowships from three to four years in special circumstances. Requires institutional effort to encourage recipients to enter or continue teaching. Provides for extension of such programs as the program for guidance and counselling and the program of language development.

Title IV - Amendments to Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 - Broadens eligibility for construction grants. Provides for annual interest grants to assist institutions of higher education and building agencies to reduce the cost of borrowing from other sources.

Extends authorization for higher education constructive assistance to areas of major disaster.

Title V - Miscellaneous - Extends program of financial assistance for strengthening instruction in the humanities and the arts. Provides for the extension of the International Education Act of 1966, to fiscal year 1971. Requires the President to submit to the Congress proposals relative to the feasibility of making available a post-secondary education to all young Americans who qualify and seek it.

PUBLIC LAW 90-576 (H.R. 18366) TO AMEND THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 16, 1968). Vocational Education Amendments -

Title I - Vocational Education - General Provisions. Authorizes appropriations of \$565 million for fiscal year 1970; \$675 million for fiscal year 1971; and \$750 million each for fiscal years 1971 and 1972. Provides that of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year, ninety percent shall be for grants for State Vocational Education Programs, ten percent for grants for Research and Training in Vocational Education. Authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to pay the cost of administering State plans and of the activities of advisory councils under this title and of evaluation and dissemination activities required by the title.

Authorizes \$5,000,000 to be appropriated annually to the Secretary of Labor to finance national, regional, State, and local studies and projections of manpower needs for the use and guidance of Federal, State, and local officials, and of advisory councils charged with responsibility under this Act.

Provides for allotting the sums appropriated for any fiscal year on the basis of per capita income and the number of persons in the various age groups, so that, as multiplied by the State's allotment ratio, 50 percent is based on the population aged 15 through 19, 20 percent on the population aged 20 through 24, and 15 percent on the population aged 25 through 65, so that each State's allotment ratio is determined by subtracting from 1.00 the product of 0.50 multiplied by the quotient obtained by dividing the State per capita income by the national per capita income.

Allows no State to have an allotment ratio higher than 0.60 or lower than 0.40 and the allotment ratio for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be 0.60.

Creates a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education consisting of 21 members appointed by the President. Includes persons representative of labor and management, persons representative of new and emerging occupational fields, persons familiar with manpower problems and administration of manpower programs, persons knowledgeable about the administration of State and local vocational education programs, persons experienced in the education and training of handicapped persons, persons familiar with the special problems and needs of individuals disadvantaged by their socio-economic backgrounds, persons having special knowledge of postsecondary and adult vocational education programs, and (constituting at least one-third of the total membership) persons representative of the general public, including parents and vocational students.

Directs the National Council: (1) to advise the Commissioner concerning the administration of, general regulations for, and operation of, vocational education programs; (2) to review the administration and operation of this title, including the effectiveness of such programs in meeting their purposes; (3) to conduct independent evaluations of programs and disseminate the results thereof; (4) to make recommendations for the improvement of administration and operations, including recommendations for legislative changes; and (5) to prepare an annual report on its evaluations, recommendations, and other activities and on vocational education and its effectiveness in meeting the need for vocational education throughout the Nation and submit such report to Congress and the President before January 31 of each year.

Provides that any State desiring to receive a grant under this title for any fiscal year shall establish a State advisory council.

Directs each State advisory council to include as members persons who are familiar with the vocation education needs and the problems of management and labor in the State, who represent State industrial and economic development and planning agencies; who are representative of community and junior colleges, area vocational schools, technical institutes, and other postsecondary or adult education agencies or institutions which may provide programs of vocational or technical education and training, and other institutions of higher education, who are familiar with the administration of State and local vocational education programs.

Provides that the State advisory council shall evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities and shall prepare and submit an annual evaluation report through the State board to the Commissioner and to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

States that nothing in the Vocational Education Act of 1963, shall be construed to authorize any payment for religious worship or instruction, or for the construction, operation, or maintenance of any facility to be used for such purposes.

State Vocational Education Programs - Authorizes the Commissioner to make grants to the States to assist them in conducting vocational education programs for persons of all ages in all communities of the States which are designed to insure that educational training programs for career vocations are available to all individuals who desire and need such education and training.

Provides that grants to States may be used for the following purposes:

(1) vocational education programs for high school students which is designed to prepare them for advanced or highly skilled postsecondary vocational and technical education; (2) vocational education for persons who have already entered the labor market and who desire or need training or retraining to achieve stability; (3) vocational education for persons who have completed or left high schools and who are available for study in a program of postsecondary vocational or technical education; special programs designed to meet the special vocational education needs for persons who have academic or socio-economic disadvantages which hinder them in other vocational education programs which may be available, or who are handicapped; (4) ancillary services and activities to assure quality in all vocational education programs, such as teacher training and supervision, guidance and counseling, program evaluation, special demonstration, and experimental programs, and development of instructional materials; (5) vocational education for persons who have completed or left high school and who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market; (6) construction of area vocational education school facilities; (7) vocational guidance and counseling designed to aid persons enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection in the selection of, and preparation for, employment in all vocational areas; and (8) provision of vocational training through arrangements with private vocational training institutions where such private institutions can make a significant contribution to attaining the objectives of the State plan, and can provide substantially equivalent training at a lesser cost, or can provide equipment or services not available in public institutions.

Provides that funds may be used to provide training through contractual arrangement with private vocational training institutions if such institutions can make a significant contribution to attaining the objectives of the State plan, and if such institutions can provide substantially equivalent training at a lesser cost or can provide equipment or services not available in public institutions.

Includes in the State plan requirements, provisions requiring a long-range program plan and requiring an annual program plan. Requires that the annual program plan, to be submitted each year with the State plan, would describe the content of, and the allocation of funds to, programs, services, and activities to be carried out under the State plan for the fiscal year ahead (whether or not with Federal funds) and indicate how and to what extent these programs, services, and activities (and allocations of funds thereto) will carry out the objectives set forth in the long-range program plan, and indicate how and to what extent allocations of Federal funds allotted to the State take into consideration the criteria for allocation of Federal funds.

Adds to the Vocational Education Act of 1963, a particular reference to new and emerging manpower needs and job opportunities on the local, State, and national levels.

Provides that Federal funds will not be allocated to local educational agencies in a manner, such as the matching of local expenditures at a uniform matching ratio throughout the State, except to the extent that the considerations required in the above-mentioned criteria are uniform throughout the State. Requires that applications from local educational agencies for funds to be developed in consultation with persons representative of the educational and training resources available to the area to be served by the applicant, show promise of providing the persons to be served with education programs designed to make substantial progress toward preparing such person for a career, include a comprehensive plan for meeting the vocational education needs in the area or community served by such agency, and indicate how and to what extent the vocational education programs, services, and activities proposed in the application will meet the needs set forth in such comprehensive plan. Provides that no local educational agency which is making a reasonable tax effort, as defined by regulations, will be denied funds for the establishment of new vocational education programs solely because the local educational agency is unable to pay the non-Federal share of the cost of such new programs.

Requires that the State plan provide minimum qualifications for teachers, teacher-trainees, supervisors, directors, and other personnel having responsibilities for vocational education in the State and the policies and procedures developed to improve the qualifications of such personnel and to insure that such qualifications continue to reflect a direct relationship with the need for personnel in vocational education programs carried out under the State plan.

Requires the State plan to provide for cooperative arrangement with other agencies, organizations, and institutions concerned with manpower needs and job opportunities, such as business and labor organizations, institutions of higher education, and community action agencies.

Sets forth such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State (including such funds paid by the State to local educational agencies) under this title.

Provides that any local educational agency dissatisfied with final action with respect to any application for funds under this title shall be given reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

Provides assurance that the requirements will be complied with on all construction projects in the State assisted under this title.

Provides for compliance with the requirements with respect to the use of funds in State grants.

Provides for making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this title, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

Includes provisions which shall assure that funds authorized by this title will not be used for any program of vocational education (except homemaking programs) which cannot be demonstrated to (A) prepare students for employment or (B) be necessary to prepare individuals for successful completion of such program, or (C) be of significant assistance to individuals enrolled in making an informed and meaningful occupational choice.

Provides that the Commissioner shall not approve a State plan until he has made specific findings as to the compliance of such plan with the requirements of this part and he is satisfied that adequate procedures are set forth to insure that the assurances and provisions of such plan will be carried out. Requires that the Commissioner submit his findings to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Education and Labor at least annually. Provides that, if the Commissioner finds that the requirement for reserving at least fifteen percent of the funds available under the State plan for postsecondary vocational and technical education will result in a State's inability to use the fifteen percent reservation for that purpose in any fiscal year, he may waive that requirement, upon application by that State. Requires the Commissioner to include in the findings which he submits to the congressional committees supporting evidence respecting the justification of such waiver.

Provides that whenever the Commissioner, after opportunity for hearing has been provided, finds that there has been a failure to comply substantially with any requirement in the plan of that State, or with any requirement in the application of a local educational agency, further payments shall not be made to the State under this title, or, if so determined by the Commissioner, the State may not make further amendments to the local educational agencies affected by the failure, until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply.

Contains provisions for judicial review of the Commissioner's action with respect to State plans.

Provides for judicial review of the final action of a State board if the local educational agency is dissatisfied with the final action of the State board with respect to approval of an application by the local agency.

Provides that the Commissioner shall pay to each State an amount equal to fifty percent of the State and local expenditures in carrying out its State plan with the following exceptions: (1) allotments for vocational education for persons who have academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular program may be used at the discretion of the Commissioner for paying all or part of the State expenditures; and (2) in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and America Samoa, such amount shall be equal to 100 percent of such expenditures.

Provides that no payments shall be made to any local educational agency or to any State unless the Commissioner finds that the combined fiscal effort of that local agency and the State with respect to the provision of vocational education by that agency for the preceding fiscal year was not less than such combined fiscal effort for the second preceding fiscal year; and no payments shall be made to any State unless the Commissioner finds that the fiscal effort of that State for vocational education for the preceding fiscal year was not less than it was for the second preceding fiscal year.

Research and Training in Vocational Education - Provides that, from sums available to each State for grants under this part, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to and contracts with institutions of higher education, public and private agencies and institutions, State boards, and, with the approval of the appropriate State board, to local educational agencies in that State to encourage research and training in vocational education and the development of vocational education programs designed to meet special vocational needs of youths and to provide education of new and emerging careers and occupations.

Provides that the Commissioner may for any fiscal year reserve up to fifty percent of the allocations for projects which are of national or regional importance or interstate projects. Requires that if such reservation is made for any fiscal year, special consideration must be given in approving applications for the remaining funds to applications (1) from State boards, and (2) from institutions of higher education to support research coordinating units and projects approved by research coordinating units.

Authorizes grants and contracts to be used for research in vocational education; training programs designed to familiarize persons involved in vocational education with research finding and successful pilot and demonstration projects in vocational education; experimental, developmental, and pilot programs and projects designed to test the effectiveness of research findings; demonstration projects; the development of new vocational education curriculums; and projects in the development of new careers and occupations.

Includes in projects in the development of new careers and occupations, research and experimental projects designed to identify new careers in such fields as mental and physical health, crime prevention and corrections, welfare, education, municipal services, child care, and recreation requiring less training than professional positions and to delineate within such careers roles with the potential for advancement from one level to another; training and development projects designed to demonstrate improved methods of securing the involvement, cooperation, and commitment of both the public and private sectors toward the end of achieving greater coordination and more effective implementation of programs for the employment of persons in the fields described above, including programs to prepare professionals (including administrators) to work effectively with aides, and projects to evaluate the operation of programs for the training, developments, and utilization of public service aides, particularly their effectiveness in providing satisfactory work experiences and in meeting public needs.

Provides that such an application for a project must be reviewed by a panel of experts who are not employees of the Federal Government before the Commissioner may approve it.

Exemplary Programs and Projects - Authorizes the Commissioner to make grants to or contracts with State boards of vocational education or local educational agencies for exemplary programs and projects and with other public or private agencies or institutions when such a grant or contract would make an especially significant contribution to carrying out the purposes of this Act. Authorizes the Commissioner to make grants or contracts pursuant to this new part to pay all or part of the cost of (1) planning and developing or (2) establishing, operating, and evaluating programs and projects to broaden the occupational aspirations and opportunities of youths, especially those with academic, socio-economic, or other handicaps.

Requires that a grant to a State or local educational agency be made only upon a determination by the Commissioner (1) that there is satisfactory assurance of participation of manpower agencies and, as appropriate, persons broadly representative of employers, labor organizations, community action organizations, and other community institutions in the planning, establishment, and carrying out of the program or project, and (2) that there will be participation of students enrolled in nonprofit private schools in the area to be served by the program or project to the extent consistent with the number of such students with educational needs of the type to be met by the program or project.

Provides that no grant or contract (other than a grant to or contract with a State board) may be made unless the program or project involved has been submitted to the State board in the State where it is to be conducted and has not been disapproved by the board within sixty days or within such longer period as the Commissioner may allow pursuant to regulations.

Provides that the Federal share may not exceed ninety percent of the amount expended by the applicant in carrying out the approved project.

Residential Vocational Education - Authorizes the Commission to make grants, out of sums appropriated to State board, to colleges and universities, and with the approval of the appropriate State Board, to public educational agencies, organizations or institutions for the construction, equipment, and operation of residential schools to provide vocational education (including room, board, and other necessities) for youths, at least fifteen years of age and less than twenty-one years of age at the time of enrollment, who need full-time study on a residential basis in order to benefit fully from such education. In making such grants, the Commissioner shall give special consideration to the needs of large urban areas having substantial numbers of youths who have dropped out of school or are unemployed and shall seek to attain, as nearly as practicable, an equitable geographical distribution of such schools.

Homemaking Education - Authorizes appropriations for purposes of this section of \$25 million for fiscal year 1970, \$35 million for fiscal year 1971, and \$50 million for fiscal year 1972.

Requires any State participating in this section to have in effect an approved State plan and to submit a supplementary plan which (1) designates the State board as the sole agency for administration, or supervision of the administration, of the State plan; (2) sets forth a program under which Federal funds will be expended solely for (A) homemaking education for persons who have entered, or are preparing to enter, the work of the home, and (B) ancillary services and activities; (3) sets forth fiscal control and fund accounting procedures; and (4) provides for submitting reports, keeping records, and affording the Commissioner access to such records.

Provides that the Commissioner shall pay fifty percent of the amount expended for homemaking education and ancillary services and activities; but in no case more than a State's allotment.

Cooperative Vocational Education Programs - Provides financial assistance for personnel to coordinate cooperative work-study programs and to provide instruction related to the work experience.

Authorizes appropriations of \$35 million for fiscal year 1970, \$50 million for fiscal year 1971, and \$75 million for fiscal year 1972.

Provides that, in order to participate in the program, a State must, through its State board, submit a State plan to the Commissioner setting forth policies and procedures to be used in establishing cooperative work-study programs through local educational agencies and public and private employers.

Title II - Vocational Education Leadership and Professional Development
Amendment of Higher Education Act of 1965 - Provides training and development programs for vocational education personnel and provides for various leadership awards.

Provides exchange programs and interservice education for vocational-education teachers, supervisors, coordinators, and Administrators.

Miscellaneous Provisions - Requires the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to transmit to the committees having legislative jurisdiction and the appropriations committees of each House of Congress not later than March 31 of each year a report evaluating programs and projects assisted under such programs, which shall include his recommendations relating thereto, including legislative recommendations.

Provides that if Congress has not passed or formally rejected legislation extending the authorization for any legislation during the regular session in which a comprehensive report is required, the authorization is automatically extended for one fiscal year beyond its expiration date and at the same level of the last year's authorization.

Provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unless expressly in limitation of these provisions, funds appropriated in any fiscal year to carry out any of the programs administered by the Office of Education shall remain available for obligation until the end of such fiscal year.

PUBLIC LAW 90-636 (S. 2938) TO EXTEND EXPIRING PROVISIONS UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1962, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 24, 1968). Extends various expiring provisions under the Manpower Development and Training Act as Labor Mobility Demonstration projects, trainee placement assistance demonstration projects, and correctional institutions.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-258 (H.R. 13094) TO AMEND THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, AS AMENDED (approved February 19, 1968). Makes numerous amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act. Extends the definition of "commodity" to include livestock and livestock products. Extends the definition of "floor broker" to any person who executes trades for another person with or without compensation. Permits each of the three members of the Commodity Exchange Commission to designate an employee of his department to act in his stead. Makes it clear that the CEC may impose limits on speculative positions as well as on speculative trading and gives it authority to impose limits on positions which may be held.

Prohibits the holding of net-long or net-short positions in excess of any position limit fixed by the Commission. Extends to all persons the provisions of law which make unlawful fraud, cheating, deceit, bucketing, and false records in connections with orders for or transactions in commodities for future delivery. Prohibits expressly customers' fund from being used to offset liabilities of the futures commission merchants.

Revises and expands the provisions relating to reports by future commission merchants and floor brokers and reports on cash or controlled transactions. Requires contract markets to enforce all of their bylaws, rules, and regulations.

Gives the Secretary the authority to issue, after opportunity for hearing, cease-and-desist orders against persons other than contract markets for violation of the Act, rules, regulations, or orders. Provides for cease-and-desist proceedings against boards of trade. Enlarges the grounds for refusing registration to future commission merchants and floor brokers.

Gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to disapprove any bylaw, rule, regulation, or resolution of a contract market relating to contract terms and trading requirements if he finds that such bylaw, rule, or regulation violates or will violate the Act or any rule, regulation, or order issued under the Act.

Prohibits trading on contract markets by any person against whom there is in effect an order of the Secretary denying trading privileges to such person.

Raises a number of offenses under the Act to felonies punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years. Makes any person who willfully aids or abets, or who acts in combination or concert with any other person in, or who willfully causes, any violation of the Act, regulations, or orders responsible as a principal in administrative proceedings. Makes numerous technical changes.

PUBLIC LAW 90-288 (S. 109) TO PROHIBIT UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES AFFECTING PRODUCERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved April 16, 1968). Agricultural Producers Marketing Act - Makes it unlawful to interfere with, discriminate against or coerce or intimidate any agricultural producer concerning his right to belong to an association of producers, or to refuse to deal with him because of the exercise of such right. Provides for the recovery of damages sustained by persons injured by violation of the Act.

Places the powers of enforcement in the Department of Agriculture.

Gives the courts discretion with respect to the requirement of security from the applicant for a restraining order.

PUBLIC LAW 90-307 (H.R. 11527) TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO RELEASE ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES CONDITIONS IN A DEED CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AND TO PROVIDE FOR CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN INTERESTS IN SUCH LANDS SO AS TO PERMIT SUCH UNIVERSITY, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS, TO SELL, LEASE, OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF SUCH LANDS (approved May 17, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to release a condition in a conveyance to the University of Maine requiring the lands conveyed to be used for public purposes. Conditions such release upon: (a) the university's agreement that all proceeds from the sale, lease, or other disposition of the lands be used to acquire lands to be held permanently for university purposes, and (b) the proceeds being kept in a separate fund and subject to inspection by the Secretary.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior upon application to convey the mineral interests of the United States to the surface owners at fair market value (or \$1 per application if of only nominal value).

PUBLIC LAW 90-327 (H.R. 15822) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO ESTABLISH THE ROBERT S. KERR MEMORIAL ARBORETUM AND NATURE CENTER IN THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST IN OKLAHOMA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 4, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma.

Authorizes the Secretary, in developing and operating the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center, to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and individuals.

PUBLIC LAW 90-328 (S.J. RES. 168) TO AUTHORIZE THE TEMPORARY FUNDING OF THE EMERGENCY CREDIT REVOLVING FUND (approved June 4, 1968). Authorizes the temporary funding in a total amount not exceeding \$30,000,000 of the Emergency Credit Revolving Fund, for the Commodity Credit Corporation. (Amends 7 U.S.C. 1966)

PUBLIC LAW 90-345 (H.R. 16674) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT AND THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, TO IMPROVE THE CAPITALIZATION OF FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS AND PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 18, 1968). Liberalizes the capitalization of Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations relating to participation certificates under the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act by: (1) increasing the debt-to-capital ratio of the Federal intermediate credit banks from a 12-to-1 ratio to 20-to-1, thereby permitting them to borrow more funds from investors; (2) permitting each FICB to issue and sell participation certificates to other financing institutions; (3) authorizing each FICB to equalize the ownership of the PCA's in its reserve account in reasonable proportion to the business done during the previous three years; and (4) permitting the cancellation and retirement of class B stock of PCA's under Farm Credit Administration rules.

PUBLIC LAW 90-360 (S. 974) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONVEY CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZONA (approved June 22, 1968). Provides for conveyance by the Secretary of Agriculture of approximately 20 acres constituting the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Arizona to the city of Glendale conditioned upon a finding under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act that there is no further need of the property by any Federal agency.

PUBLIC LAW 90-361 (S. 2276) TO AMEND THE WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT TO PERMIT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT UPON REQUEST OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS (approved June 27, 1968). Permits the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for the construction of works of improvement under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act upon request of local organizations. (Amends 16 U.S.C. 1005(2))

PUBLIC LAW 90-367 (S. 1028) TO AMEND TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, TO EXTEND CERTAIN BENEFITS TO FORMER EMPLOYEES OF COUNTY COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 8(b) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 29, 1968). Recognizes periods of employment service in the county offices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for the purposes of salary adjustment, annual and sick leave, and reduction in force for county office employees who are appointed to positions as Federal employees in the Department of Agriculture.

Increases the annual rate of compensation of the Superintendent of Garages (House Office Buildings) to \$12,540.

PUBLIC LAW 90-387 (H.R. 17002) TO AMEND THE TOBACCO MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 (approved July 5, 1968). Removes the necessity of obtaining the consent of lienholders when a fire-cured, dark air-cured, or Virginia Sun-cured tobacco acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota is transferred to another farm by annual lease. Specifically provides that the amount of acreage allotment which is leased from a farm shall be considered for purposes of determining future allotments to have been planted to tobacco on the farm from which such allotment is transferred and the production pursuant to the lease and transfer shall not be taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years for the farm to which such allotment is transferred.

PUBLIC LAW 90-388 (H.R. 16451) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE WITH THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA IN THE PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR RINDERPEST (approved July 6, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the several governments of Central America in the prevention, control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest.

PUBLIC LAW 90-426 (H.R. 15562) TO EXTEND THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1966 (Approved July 26, 1968). Extends until June 30, 1970 (now June 30, 1968) the Act which authorizes loans by the Secretary of Agriculture on leasehold interests in Hawaii (Amends 80 Stat. 809).

PUBLIC LAW 90-433 (S. 752) TO AMEND SECTIONS 203(b)(5) AND 220 OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 26, 1968). Clarifies and limits the exemption under the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to transportation performed by agricultural cooperative associations for non-members for compensation aboard vehicles used in farm-related traffic.

Authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to inspect accounts and records of cooperatives required to give notice of transportation performed for nonfarmers (Amends 49 U.S.C. 303(b)(5), 320)

PUBLIC LAW 90-436 (S. 2986) TO EXTEND THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 29, 1968). Makes various amendments to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act making various extension of programs and giving the President additional powers under the Act relating to the amount of foreign currencies which may be used and steps which may be taken to assure that the United States obtains a fair share of any increase in commercial purchases of agricultural commodities by the purchasing country.

Gives the Secretary additional powers which are in the best interest of the United States to sell and exchange commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Establishes an Advisory Committee to survey the general policies relating to the administration of the Act, including the manner of implementing the self-help provisions, the uses to be made of foreign currencies, the amount of currencies to be reserved in sales agreements for loans to private industry, rates of exchange, interest rates, and the terms under which dollar credit sales are made, and shall advise the President with respect thereto.

Prohibits financing by the Commodity Credit Corporation of sales of commodities to North Vietnam.

PUBLIC LAW 90-446 (H.R. 10673) TO AMEND TITLE III OF THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT, 1921, AS AMENDED (approved July 31, 1968). Alters the definition of "stockyards" under the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to include those stockyards which are managed as public markets for livestock producers, feeders, buyers, and market agencies.

Provides additional registration requirements for persons who wish to carry on the business of a market agency or dealer at such stockyards.

Clarifies the general duty of the stockyard owner or market agency to provide reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and businesslike services.

Provides that stockyard owners cannot prohibit market agencies or dealers from rendering service on other markets or in occasional and incidental off-market transactions.

PUBLIC LAW 90-463 (H.R. 16913) MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1969, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 8, 1968). Makes general appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-484 (S. 3638) TO PROVIDE INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS (approved August 13, 1968). Extends to June 30, 1971 (now June 30, 1968), the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers for milk required to be withheld from commercial markets because it contains residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government.

PUBLIC LAW 90-487 (H.R. 15794) TO PROVIDE FOR UNITED STATES STANDARDS AND A NATIONAL INSPECTION SYSTEM FOR GRAIN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 15, 1968). United States Grain Standards Act:

(1) Declares that it shall be the policy of the Congress to promote and protect interstate and foreign commerce in grain by providing for official U.S. grain standards, promoting the uniform application thereof by official inspection personnel, and providing for a national grain inspection system;

(2) Effects a slight change in some definitions and adds definitions for seventeen other terms that are not defined at present;

(3) Continues the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to establish official grain standards and provides that interested persons shall be given opportunity to comment on proposed changes in the official grain standards, and provides that interested persons shall be given opportunity to comment on proposed changes in the official grain standards;

(4) Provides that changes in the official grain standards shall not become effective less than one calendar year after adoption, except when it is found that the public health, interest, or safety requires that they become effective sooner;

(5) Provides that all shipments of export grain, sold or offered or consigned for sale by grade, shall be officially inspected for grade and authorizes the Secretary to waive the requirement by class of shipment.

(6) Provides that samples for the required official inspections must be taken as the grain is being loaded abroad, or while in the final export carrier;

(7) Continues and makes more comprehensive the requirement that all grade representations with respect to export grain shall be in terms of official grade designations;

(8) Prohibits describing export grain by any description that is false or misleading;

(9) Specifically authorizes the Secretary to cause the official inspection of grain that is required to be inspected;

(10) Authorizes official inspection, upon request of any interested person, with respect to any grain within the United States or with respect to United States grain in Canadian ports;

(11) Provides authorization to obtain and dispose of official samples as Federal property without regard to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act,

(12) Authorizes the Secretary to charge reasonable inspection fees, except when the inspection is performed by employees of an official inspection agency;

(13) Provides for the deposit of inspection fees and the proceeds from the sale of inspection samples into a fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for the expenses of the Department of Agriculture incident to providing official inspection services;

(14) Provides that not more than one inspection agency shall be operative at one time for any city, town, or other area, but exempts agencies in operation on the date of enactment of this Act;

(15) Authorizes the issuance of licenses to competent individuals employed by an official inspection agency;

(16) Provides that all classes of licenses shall terminate every three years;

(17) Provides for examinations and reexaminations of any applicant for licenses, licensees, or employees of the Department;

(18) Prescribes grounds for suspension or revocation of licenses, and permits suspension without a hearing when the Secretary deems such action to be in the best interests of the official inspection system;

(19) Authorizes refusal to provide inspection services with respect to any person because of conviction for violations of this Act;

(20) Provides that before inspection is refused with respect to any grain required to be inspected under the Act, an opportunity for a hearing shall be afforded the applicant;

(21) Continues and makes more comprehensive the conflict-of-interest provisions with respect to licensees and employees of the Department;

(22) Provides that every official inspection agency and any person licensed to perform any official inspection function under this Act shall maintain records for two years with respect to the shipment and merchandising of their grain;

(23) Continues and makes more comprehensive the list of prohibited acts subject to criminal penalty;

(24) Provides for the issuance of warning letters for minor violations; and

(25) Provides that no State or subdivision may require inspection or description under any standards as a condition of shipment or sale of grain in interstate or foreign commerce.

PUBLIC LAW 90-492 (H.R. 16363) TO CLARIFY AND OTHERWISE AMEND THE POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT, TO PROVIDE FOR COOPERATION WITH APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO STATE POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION PROGRAMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 18, 1968). Wholesome Poultry Products Act:

(1) Finds that unwholesome or adulterated poultry substantially affects commerce and that regulation by cooperation with the States is appropriate to regulate such commerce and protect the consumer;

(2) Declares the policy of Congress to be provision for regulation preventing the sale of poultry products which are adulterated or misbranded;

(3) Defines terms to conform to the Federal Meat Inspection Act;

(4) Provides authority for Federal-State cooperation as in title II of the Federal Meat Inspection Act through technical and planning assistance, cooperation between agencies, and grants of up to fifty percent of the cost of establishing State programs;

(5) Makes poultry products "capable of use as human food" subject to ante mortem and post mortem inspection, and provides for condemnation of unwholesome or adulterated carcasses, parts of products;

(6) Requires sanitation facilities and practices in plants which will prevent movement in commerce of unwholesome or adulterated poultry;

(7) Clarifies the authority of the Secretary in the matter of labeling and conforms the Act to the Federal Meat Inspection Act;

(8) Prohibits the slaughter of poultry, the preparation of the products labeling, sale, transport, or receipt of the same when capable of use as human food except in compliance with the Act;

(9) Prohibits establishments subject to the Act from processing any poultry except in compliance with the Act;

(10) Establishes record requirements comparable to those under the Federal Meat Inspection Act;

(11) Adopts penalties like those in the Federal Meat Inspection Act;

(12) Permits the Secretary to issue regulations for the handling, storing, transporting, and freezing of poultry capable of use as human food, and accords all persons interested in the proposed rulemaking an opportunity for the oral presentation of views;

(13) Establishes exemptions from the Act for some farmers, retailers, and certain small processors;

(14) Clarifies the authority of the Secretary to limit the entry of materials into processing plants;

(15) After hearing, and subject to review by the court, permits the Secretary to deny inspection to persons convicted of crimes in connection with food or indicating lack of integrity in matters affecting public health;

(16) Authorizes the Secretary's seizure and detention for up to twenty days of poultry, poultry products, or "4-D" poultry subject to the Act if there is reason to believe that the articles are adulterated or misbranded or distributed in violation of the Act;

(17) Provides for seizure under court order of articles being transported in commerce if they are capable of use as human food and are adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise in violation of the Act;

(18) Sets forth the courts which have jurisdiction to enjoin violations of the Act;

(19) Incorporates by reference certain provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Communications Act of 1934 relating to subpoenas, reports, penalties, and confidential nature of information;

(20) Excludes the States from imposing different or additional requirements with respect to facilities and operations inspected under this Act. Prohibits the States from imposing different or additional marking, labeling, packaging, or ingredient requirements which unduly interfere with the free flow of poultry products in commerce. Permits the States to impose recordkeeping and related requirements with respect to plants covered by this Act if consistent with Federal requirements;

(21) Continues the exemption of poultry from the Food Drugs and Cosmetic Act to the extent of this act but allow detention of poultry, carcasses, and parts or products thereof by representatives of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department for enforcement of this act; and

(22) Requires annual reports to the appropriate committees of Congress on the execution, operations under, and the effectiveness of the act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-517 (S. 3578) TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO RELEASE, ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES, A CONDITION IN A DEED CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY SO AS TO PERMIT SUCH COMMISSION, SUBJECT TO A CERTAIN CONDITION, TO EXCHANGE SUCH LANDS (approved September 26, 1968). Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to release, on behalf of the United States, a condition in a deed conveying lands to the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry so as to permit such Commission, to exchange such lands.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior upon application to convey the mineral interests of the United States in such land to the Commission at fair market value (or \$1 per application if only nominal value).

PUBLIC LAW 90-520 (S. 3687) TO DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO RELEASE ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES A CONDITION IN A DEED CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE STATE OF OHIO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 26, 1968). Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to release a condition in a conveyance to Ohio requiring the lands to be used for public purposes, provided the State agrees to exchange such lands for lands of approximately comparable value and that the lands acquired by such exchange shall be used for public purposes. Requires the Secretary of the Interior upon application to convey the U.S. mineral interests to Ohio at fair market value (or \$1 per application if of only nominal value).

PUBLIC LAW 90-552 (S. 3068) TO AMEND THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964, AS AMENDED (approved October 8, 1968). Increases appropriations for the Food Stamp Act by: (A) deleting from the first sentence of section 10 the phrase "not in excess of \$225,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "not in excess of \$315,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; not in excess of \$340,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; not in excess of \$170,000,000 for the six months ending December 31, 1970"; (B) changing the word "year" at the end of such first sentence to "period"; and (C) adding at the end of the subsection the following sentence: "On or before January 20 of each year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report setting forth operations under this Act during the preceding calendar year and projecting needs for the ensuing calendar year."

PUBLIC LAW 90-559 (H.R. 17126) TO AMEND THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1965 (approved October 11, 1968). Revises the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 by: (1) extending the class I dairyman's base plan through December 31, 1970; (2) extending the voluntary feed grain program through the 1970 crop; (3) extending the present cotton legislation through the 1970 crop; (4) extending present wheat certificate legislation through the 1970 crop; (5) extending present wool legislation through December 31, 1970; (6) extending the cropland adjustment program through December 31, 1970; (7) extending the exemption of boiled peanuts from marketing quotas and acreage allotments through 1970 crop; and (8) extending lease and transfer authority of tobacco through the 1970 crop.

PUBLIC LAW 90-582 (S. 3986) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT AND THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, TO EXPEDITE RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT CAPITAL FROM FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS, PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS AND BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 17, 1968). Amends the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to permit retirement of Government capital in the Federal intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives at fair value instead of par, permit emergency short-term Federal investments in such banks after they have achieved full private ownership without changing their private ownership status, and authorize the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to require the credit banks to purchase stock in production credit associations so that such associations can retire their Government capital.

PUBLIC LAW 90-583 (S. 2671) TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL OF NOXIOUS PLANTS ON LAND UNDER THE CONTROL OR JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (approved October 17, 1968). Permits the entry of State agriculture or other proper agencies upon lands under the control or jurisdiction of Federal departments or agencies for the purpose of destroying and controlling noxious plants growing on such lands. Makes the entry subject to the approval of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands. Provides that the means by which the noxious plants were to be destroyed or controlled would have to be acceptable to the head of the agency. Applies the same procedures or means used by the State with respect to privately owned lands as those followed on the Federal property. Provides that the State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds.

PUBLIC LAW 90-625 (S. 3736) TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO SELL TO THE VILLAGE OF CENTRAL, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, CERTAIN LANDS ADMINISTERED BY HIM FORMERLY PART OF THE FORT BAYARD MILITARY RESERVATION, NEX MEXICO (approved October 22, 1968). Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to Central, New Mexico, certain lands administered by him, formerly part of the Fort Bayard Military Reservation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-628 (H.R. 13058) TO REPEAL CERTAIN ACTS RELATING TO CONTAINERS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 22, 1968). Repeals the provisions of law relating to standard baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables. (Repeals 15 U.S.C. 251-256i)

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-275 (H.R. 12555) TO AMEND TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE TO LIBERALIZE THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENT OF PENSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved March 28, 1968). Income Limits and Rates for Non-Service-Connected Pensions and for Service-Connected Dependency and Indemnity Compensation of Dependent Parents: Increases the rate of non-service-connected pension for 1,170,743 pensioners, permits payment of pension for the first time to 10,275 because of increases in overall maximum income limitations, and maintains 213,386 at the rate of pension received at enactment. All of these cases will receive pension benefit in addition to the 1967 social security increases.

In the case of dependency and indemnity compensation for dependent parents of servicemen or veterans whose deaths are service-connected, 248,075 cases benefit from enactment.

No change is made in provisions of law which permit exclusion by VA of 10 percent of social security or other retirement income, whether from public or private source, when determining income for pension or DIC purposes.

A multilevel income increment system will replace the three-level system. It is important to note that the transition from a three-level income increment system for determining rates to a more sophisticated multilevel system coincides in point of time with a substantial social security increase. For this reason, a special protection feature assuring no loss in pension is included, to ease the transition to the new pension structure. It should be clear that this protective feature is a special device and is not intended to serve as a precedent. On the contrary, the rate structure provided by this law was carefully designed to assure that pensioners confronted in the future with increases in retirement-type income will never be disadvantaged by a disproportionate decrease in pension. Of course in any system utilizing income limitations there will be those who because of changes in income exceed the top income limit provided by law and thus go off the pension rolls. The provision which assures protection of social security beneficiaries gives protection through calendar years 1968 and 1969 at the current non-service-connected pension level. On January 1, 1970, there will be an income adjustment of \$100, and on January 1, 1971, there will be another \$100 adjustment, thus placing those in this group estimated at approximately 173,500, in their proper place in the income limitation schedule.

Veterans and widows who continue to receive pension under laws in effect before July 1, 1960, who have never made an election to receive under current law, will receive an increase in income limitation in the amount of \$200, from \$1,400, to \$1,600 for those without dependents and from \$2,700 to \$2,900 for those with dependents. No change is made in the rate of pension payable to this group of pensioners; however, these individuals may elect to receive payment under laws effective on and after July 1, 1960, at any time.

The charts which follow will provide a comparison of pension income limitations and rates under prior law and those provided by this law. Figures enclosed in parentheses () are those under prior law. The other figures are the new rates. No change is made in special rates and provisions described in footnotes to these charts.

VETERAN, NO DEPENDENTS 1/ 2/

ANNUAL INCOME OTHER THAN PENSION				MONTHLY PENSION	
More than --	but	Equal to or less	than --		
Prior Law	Public Law	Prior Law	Public Law	Prior Law	Public Law
	90-275		90-275		90-275
	\$ 300		\$ 300		\$110
	400		400		108
	500	(\$ 600)	500	(\$104)	106
	600		600		104
	700		700		100
	800		800		96
	900		900		92
	1,000		1,000		88
	1,100		1,100		84
(\$ 600)	1,200	(\$1,200)	1,200	(\$ 79)	79
	1,300		1,300		75
	1,400		1,400		69
	1,500		1,500		63
	1,600		1,600		57
	1,700		1,700		51
(\$1,200)	1,800	(\$1,800)	1,800	(\$ 45)	45
(\$1,800)	1,900		1,900	{ none }	37
	2,000		2,000		29

1/ Pension reduced to \$30 after 2nd full month of hospitalization or domiciliary care by the VA.

2/ Applicable rate increased by \$100 per month for veterans who are patients in nursing homes or so helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, or by \$40 when veteran is permanently housebound because of severe disability.

VETERAN, WITH DEPENDENTS 2/

ANNUAL INCOME OTHER THAN PENSION				MONTHLY PENSION					
More than -- but Equal to or less than --				One Dependent		Two Dependents		Three or More Dependents	
Prior Law	:Public : Law :90-275	Prior Law	:Public : Law :90-275	Prior Law	:Public : Law :90-275	Prior Law	:Public : Law :90-275	Prior Law	:Public : Law :90-275
	\$ 500		\$ 500		\$120		\$125		\$130
	500		600		118		123		128
	600		700		116		121		126
	700		800		114		119		124
	800		900		112		117		122
	900	(\$1,000)	1,000	(\$109)	109	(\$114)	114	(\$119)	119
	1,000		1,100		107		107		107
	1,100		1,200		105		105		105
	1,200		1,300		103		103		103
	1,300		1,400		101		101		101
	1,400		1,500		99		99		99
	1,500		1,600		96		96		96
	1,600		1,700		93		93		93
	1,700		1,800		90		90		90
	1,800		1,900		87		87		87
(\$1,000)	1,900	(\$2,000)	2,000	(\$ 84)	84	(\$ 84)	84	(\$ 84)	84
	2,000		2,100		81		81		81
	2,100		2,200		78		78		78
	2,200		2,300		75		75		75
	2,300		2,400		72		72		72
	2,400		2,500		69		69		69
	2,500		2,600		66		66		66
	2,600		2,700		62		62		62
	2,700		2,800		58		58		58
	2,800		2,900		54		54		54
(\$2,000)	2,900	(\$3,000)	3,000	(\$ 50)	50	(\$ 50)	50	(\$ 50)	50
(\$3,000)	3,000		3,100	(none)	42	(none)	42	(none)	42
	3,100		3,200		34		34		34

2/ Applicable rate increased by \$100 per month for veterans who are patients in nursing homes or so helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, or by \$40 when veteran is permanently housebound because of severe disability.

WIDOW, NO CHILD 1/

ANNUAL INCOME OTHER THAN PENSION				MONTHLY PENSION	
More than --		but	Equal to or less than --		
Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275
	\$ 300		\$ 300		\$74
	400		400		73
	500	(\$ 600)	500	(\$70)	72
	600		600		70
	700		700		67
	800		800		64
	900		900		61
	1,000		1,000		58
	1,100		1,100		55
(\$ 600)	1,200	(\$1,200)	1,200	(\$51)	51
	1,300		1,300		48
	1,400		1,400		45
	1,500		1,500		41
	1,600		1,600		37
	1,700		1,700		33
(\$1,200)	1,800	(\$1,800)	1,800	(\$29)	29
(\$1,800)	1,900		1,900	(none)	23
	2,000		2,000		17

1/ Payment to widow increased by \$50 a month when she is so disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person or is a patient in a nursing home.

WIDOW, 1 CHILD 1/ 2/

ANNUAL INCOME OTHER THAN PENSION				MONTHLY PENSION	
More than --		but	Equal to or less		
			than --		
Prior Law	Public Law	Prior Law	Public Law	Prior Law	Public Law
:	90-275	:	90-275	:	90-275
	\$ 600		\$ 600		\$90
	700		700		89
	800		800		88
	900		900		87
	1,000	(\$1,000)	1,000	(\$86)	86
	1,100		1,100		85
	1,200		1,200		83
	1,300		1,300		81
	1,400		1,400		79
	1,500		1,500		77
	1,600		1,600		75
	1,700		1,700		73
	1,800		1,800		71
	1,900		1,900		69
(\$1,000)	2,000	(\$2,000)	2,000	(\$67)	67
	2,100		2,100		65
	2,200		2,200		63
	2,300		2,300		61
	2,400		2,400		59
	2,500		2,500		57
	2,600		2,600		55
	2,700		2,700		53
	2,800		2,800		51
	2,900		2,900		48
(\$2,000)	3,000	(\$3,000)	3,000	(\$45)	45
(\$3,000)	3,100		3,100	(none)	43
	3,200		3,200		41

1/ Payment to widow increased by \$50 a month when she is so disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person or is a patient in a nursing home.

2/ Plus \$16 for each additional child.

Under prior law, there were five income limitations for dependent parents for service-connected dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC). Public Law 90-275 increases the range of income levels to 13 for two parents where they are not living together or for one parent, and to 23 where there are two parents living together. A comparison of prior law income limits and rates with those in Public Law 90-275 follows, with prior limits and rates enclosed in parentheses (). The other figures are the new rates.

Table 1

IF THERE IS ONLY 1 PARENT -- 1/

TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME				MONTHLY PAYMENT	
More than --		but	Equal to or less than --		
Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275
		(\$ 800)	\$ 800	(\$87)	\$87
	\$ 800		900		81
	900		1,000		75
(\$ 800)	1,000	(\$1,100)	1,100	(\$69)	69
	1,100		1,200		62
(\$1,100)	1,200	(\$1,300)	1,300	(\$52)	54
	1,300		1,400		46
(\$1,300)	1,400	(\$1,500)	1,500	(\$35)	38
	1,500		1,600		31
	1,600		1,700		25
(\$1,500)	1,700	(\$1,800)	1,800	(\$18)	18
(\$1,800)	1,800		1,900	(none)	12
	1,900		2,000		10

1/ A parent who has remarried and is living with his spouse may elect to receive payment under table 1 above or table 3 to follow, whichever payment would be greater.

Table 2

IF THERE ARE 2 PARENTS, BUT THEY
ARE NOT LIVING TOGETHER --

TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME				MONTHLY PAYMENT TO EACH PARENT	
More than --		but	Equal to or less than --		
Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275
	\$ 800	(\$ 800)	\$ 800	(\$58)	\$58
	900		900		54
(\$ 800)	1,000	(\$1,100)	1,000	(\$46)	50
	1,100		1,200		41
(\$1,100)	1,200	(\$1,300)	1,300	(\$35)	35
	1,300		1,400		29
(\$1,300)	1,400	(\$1,500)	1,500	(\$23)	23
	1,500		1,600		20
	1,600		1,700		16
(\$1,500)	1,700	(\$1,800)	1,800	(\$12)	12
(\$1,800)	1,800		1,900	(none)	11
	1,900		2,000		10

Table 3

IF THERE ARE 2 PARENTS WHO ARE LIVING TOGETHER, OR IF A PARENT HAS
 REMARRIED AND IS LIVING WITH HIS SPOUSE -- 1/

TOTAL COMBINED ANNUAL INCOME				MONTHLY PAYMENT TO EACH PARENT	
More than --	but	Equal to or less than --			
Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275	Prior Law	Public Law 90-275
	\$1,000	(\$1,000)	\$1,000	(\$58)	\$58
	1,100		1,100		56
	1,200		1,200		54
	1,300		1,300		52
	1,400		1,400		49
(\$1,000)	1,500	(\$1,500)	1,500	(\$46)	46
	1,600		1,600		44
	1,700		1,700		42
	1,800		1,800		40
	1,900		1,900		38
(\$1,500)	2,000	(\$2,000)	2,000	(\$35)	35
	2,100		2,100		33
	2,200		2,200		31
	2,300		2,300		29
	2,400		2,400		26
(\$2,000)	2,500	(\$2,500)	2,500	(\$23)	23
	2,600		2,600		21
	2,700		2,700		19
	2,800		2,800		17
	2,900		2,900		15
(\$2,500)	3,000	(\$3,000)	3,000	(\$12)	12
(\$3,000)	3,100		3,100	(none)	11
	3,200		3,200		10

1/ A parent who has remarried and is living with his spouse may elect to receive payment under table 1 or 3 above, whichever payment would be greater.

PUBLIC LAW 90-301 (H.R. 10477) TO AMEND CHAPTER 37 OF TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE WITH RESPECT TO THE VETERANS' HOME LOAN PROGRAM, TO AMMEND THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT WITH RESPECT TO INTEREST RATES ON INSURED MORTGAGES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved May 7, 1968). Veterans' Guaranteed and Direct Loan Programs:

(1) Increases the maximum amount of the guarantee on VA-guaranteed home loans from \$7,500 to \$12,500.

(2) Permits an eligible veteran to pay as the sales price of a home an amount in excess of the reasonable value as determined by VA appraisal, with the requirement that the veteran purchaser be advised of the reasonable value established by such appraisal. Veterans' Administration guaranty does not apply to an amount paid by the veteran in excess of the reasonable value established by VA appraisal.

(3) Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to assist in correcting structural defects which seriously affect the livability of a home guaranteed or insured by the Veterans' Administration, upon application for such assistance within 4 years after the mortgage loan is made. The Administrator's decision as to whether or not assistance is to be rendered is final. He is authorized to make expenditures for (a) correcting defects, (b) paying claims of the owner of the property arising from such defect or (c) acquiring title to the property.

(4) Provides temporary authority, until October 1, 1969, to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to set the interest rate on all (single and multifamily) FHA mortgage insurance programs (excluding the FHA title I home improvement loan program) at a rate necessary to meet the mortgage market, with requirement that he confer with Administrator of Veterans' Affairs prior to making an adjustment in rate. Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs contained in prior law (Public Law 89-358), to set the VA interest rate at a level no higher than the rate prescribed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, is unchanged.

(5) Increases the statutory interest rate for FHA section 207 (regular rental housing), section 213 (cooperative housing), section 231 (housing for the elderly and handicapped), section 234 (condominiums) programs, to 6 percent.

(6) Establishes a Commission to study mortgage interest rates and to make recommendations to assure the availability of an adequate supply of mortgage credit at a reasonable cost to the consumer. The Commission is to render its report by April 1, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-429 (H.R. 7481) TO AMEND SECTION 620, TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENT OF A HIGHER PROPORTION OF HOSPITAL COSTS IN ESTABLISHING AMOUNTS PAYABLE FOR NURSING HOME CARE OF CERTAIN VETERANS (approved July 26, 1968). Increased Payments to Community Nursing Homes for Care of Veterans: Public Law 88-450, authorized the Administrator to transfer any veteran patient in a VA hospital who has received maximum hospital benefits, and who requires protracted nursing home care, to a public or private institution for nursing home care at Government expense. The period of such care for which the Veterans' Administration may pay cannot exceed 6 months in the aggregate in connection with any one transfer, except when the Administrator determines that a longer period is warranted. The law imposes a specific limitation that the cost to the Veterans' Administration of this nursing home care will not exceed one-third of the cost of care furnished in a VA general hospital.

Public Law 90-429 increases the amount which VA might pay to private or public nursing home care facilities for care of eligible veteran patients from one-third the cost of care in VA general hospitals to 40 percent of such cost.

PUBLIC LAW 90-431 (H.R. 14954) TO AMEND TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE TO IMPROVE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED VETERANS BY AUTHORIZING PURSUIT OF SUCH TRAINING ON A PART-TIME BASIS (approved July 26, 1968). Part-Time Vocational Rehabilitation: The program of vocational rehabilitation for service-connected disabled veterans who are in need of such training in order to restore their employability, until enactment of this law, could be offered only on a full-time basis. This program involves payment of a subsistence allowance, as well as tuition, fees, books, supplies and equipment, during the period in which training is pursued.

Public Law 90-431 permits vocational rehabilitation training on a part-time basis, with subsistence allowances paid in the following amounts:

Type of Training	No Dependents	One Dependent	Two or More Dependents
Institutional:			
Full-time <u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u> \$110	<u>1/</u> \$150	<u>1/</u> \$175
Three-quarters-time	80	110	130
Half-time	55	75	85
Institutional on-farm, apprentice or other on-job training:			
Full-time <u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u> 95	<u>1/</u> 125	<u>1/</u> 150

1/ No change is made in allowances paid veterans pursuing full-time training under prior law.

PUBLIC LAW 90-432 (H.R. 16902) TO AMEND TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF VETERANS IN STATE VETERANS' HOMES (approved July 26, 1968). Reimbursements to States for Care of Veterans in State Homes; Aid to States for Construction of Nursing Home Care Facilities: Increases the maximum per diem rates of Federal payments for domiciliary and nursing home care of eligible war veterans in a State home as follows: For domiciliary care -- from \$2.50 to \$3.50; for nursing home care -- from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Public Law 88-450 provided for grants to assist States in the construction of State home facilities for furnishing nursing home care to war veterans. The amount of the grant to any State is limited to 50 percent of the estimated cost of construction, and prior law provided for appropriation of \$5 million annually for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969. P.L. 90-432 authorizes an appropriation of \$5 million annually for each year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

PUBLIC LAW 90-493 (H.R. 16027) TO AMEND TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PROVIDE INCREASES IN RATES OF COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED VETERANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 19, 1968). Compensation Increase for Service-Connected Disabled Veterans: Provides an 8-percent increase in compensation payments to service-connected disabled veterans, except for 100-percent disabled, who will receive an increase of \$100 per month. The law will affect some 1,951,000 veterans, effective January 1, 1969. Increases appear in the following chart:

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY OF SUBSECTION UNDER WHICH PAYMENT IS AUTHORIZED	Increase	
	From	To <u>4/</u>
(a) 10 percent-----	\$ 21	\$ 23
(b) 20 percent-----	40	43
(c) 30 percent-----	60	65
(d) 40 percent-----	82	89
(e) 50 percent-----	113	122
(f) 60 percent-----	136	147
(g) 70 percent-----	161	174
(h) 80 percent-----	186	201
(i) 90 percent-----	209	226
(j) 100 percent-----	300	400
(k) -----	<u>1/</u> 600	<u>1/</u> 700
() or-----	<u>2/</u> 400	<u>2/</u> 500
(l) -----	400	500
(m) -----	450	550
(n) -----	525	625
(o) -----	600	700
(p) -----	600	700
(q) -----	67	<u>3/</u> 67
(r) -----	250	300
(s) -----	350	450

1/ Maximum payable to a veteran eligible to receive more than one statutory award of \$47 per month for certain anatomical losses specified in the law, who also meets requirements for any of the rates specified in subsection (1) through (n).

2/ Maximum payable to a veteran eligible to receive more than one statutory award of \$47 per month for certain anatomical losses specified in the law, but who does not meet requirements for any of the rates specified in subsections (1) through (n).

3/ Subsection (q) repealed by Public Law 90-493; however, any veteran receiving the \$67 minimum payment for arrested tuberculosis will continue to receive this minimum payment.

4/ Peacetime veterans are paid 80% of wartime rate.

Authorizes VA to furnish invalid lift, or any type of therapeutic or rehabilitative device, as well as other medical equipment and supplies to veterans receiving compensation payments under subsections (l) through (p), if medically indicated.

Deletes provisions of law for future payment of \$67 per month statutory award and graduated ratings for arrested tuberculosis. Those receiving this award prior to enactment will not be affected. Relieves certain veterans of Tangipahoa Parish, La., from liability resulting from participation in an on-farm training program which, through no fault of their own, did not meet VA standards.

PUBLIC LAW 90-565 (S.J. Res. 197) TO CORRECT CERTAIN REFERENCES IN SECTION 4(i) OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 37 OF TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE WITH RESPECT TO THE VETERANS' HOME LOAN PROGRAM, TO AMEND THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT WITH RESPECT TO INTEREST RATES ON INSURED MORTGAGES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES", APPROVED MAY 7, 1968 (approved October 12, 1968). Technical Correction to Public Law 90-301: A technical error in Public Law 90-301, approved May 7, 1968, prevented public members of the Mortgage Interest Rate Commission, created by Sec. 4 of that law, from receiving per diem authorized by another section of that same law.

PUBLIC LAW 90-612 (H.R. 3593) TO AMEND TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE TO PROVIDE NURSING HOME CARE AND CONTRACT HOSPITALIZATION FOR CERTAIN VETERANS LIVING IN ALASKA AND HAWAII, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 21, 1968). Nursing Home Care in Alaska and Hawaii: Permits the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish nursing home care on a temporary basis in Alaska and Hawaii, by transfer of veteran patients needing such care from any hospital in which hospital care has been furnished them by the Administrator. Present law permits the furnishing of such nursing home care in qualified public or private nursing home facilities, usually for no more than a 6-month period, when the patient has been hospitalized in a Veterans' Administration hospital. Since there is no Veterans' Administration hospital in either Alaska or Hawaii, veterans are denied a benefit to which they would otherwise be entitled. Permits hospital care in nongovernmental hospitals, for veterans residing in Alaska and Hawaii, for treatment of non-service-connected conditions. Exempts VA community nursing home program from provisions of the Service Contract Act of 1965, so long as they pay the minimum wage prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Exempts VA from personnel ceiling prescribed by Public Law 90-364, as long as the agency does not exceed the number of personnel which it had on June 30, 1966.

PUBLIC LAW 90-613 (H.R. 8364) LAND CONVEYANCE TO ALLEN PARK, MICHIGAN (approved October 21, 1968). Land Conveyance to Allen Park, Michigan: Provides for the conveyance of approximately 1 acre of land, a part of the Veterans' Administration Hospital Reservation at Dearborn, Michigan, to the city of Allen Park, Michigan, to be used as the site for construction of a fire station.

PUBLIC LAW 90-631 (H.R. 16025) TO AMEND TITLE 38 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE WITH RESPECT TO ELIGIBILITY FOR, AND THE PERIOD OF LIMITATION ON, EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE UNDER PART III OF SUCH TITLE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 23, 1968). Educational Benefits for Widows, War Orphans, and Veterans: Extends eligibility for educational benefits under provisions of the war orphans' educational assistance program to widows of deceased veterans who died of a service-connected cause or wives of veterans who are permanently and totally disabled from a service-connected disability. Such assistance would be available during an 8-year period, beginning with the date of death, of the widow's deceased spouse or the date on which the wife's spouse is found to have a service-connected total and permanent disability. In cases where death or total and permanent disability finding occurred prior to effective date of this proposed new law, the 8-year period of eligibility will begin with the effective date. Educational assistance allowances are the same as those payable to eligible children pursuing an education under the war orphans' educational assistance program (\$130, \$95, or \$60 a month for full-time, three-quarters-time, or half-time school attendance, respectively).

Authorizes VA to reimburse State approval agencies for a portion of administrative expenses incurred because of the requirement of veterans' and war orphans' educational assistance programs that courses of study pursued by eligible beneficiaries be approved by such agencies.

Amends education and training program for veterans who serve in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955, as follows:

(1) Period of eligibility to educational assistance computed on the basis of 1 1/2 months of educational assistance for each month or part of a month of active duty, rather than 1 month of assistance for each month or part thereof. Maximum period of entitlement to educational assistance remains at 36 months. When a veteran serves for 18 or more months and is released from active duty for the convenience of the Government, he will be entitled to the full 36 months of educational assistance.

(2) Permits a veteran who is also a "war orphan" and who has used his entitlement to 36 months of education under provisions of the war orphans' educational assistance program, to use 1 year of entitlement to education which he has accrued as a result of his own service, for a total combined period of eligibility of 48 months.

(3) Provides for charging the period of entitlement of a veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence with 1 month for each \$130 paid him as an educational assistance allowance.

(4) Authorizes payments for flight training on a monthly basis, rather than a quarterly basis.

(5) Permits cooperative on-farm training on a three-quarter and half-time basis as well as previously authorized full-time, with educational allowances as follows:

Basis	No Dependents	One Dependent	Two Dependents	More than Two Dependents
I	II	III	IV	V
				The amount in Column IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of two:
Full-time -----	\$105	\$145	\$145	\$7
Three-quarter-time-----	75	90	105	5
Half-time-----	50	60	70	3

INDIAN LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-252 (S. 306) TO INCREASE THE AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED FOR INDIAN ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (approved February 3, 1968). Increases from \$15 million to \$25 million the amounts authorized for Indian adult vocational education. (Amends 25 U.S.C. 309a)

PUBLIC LAW 90-256 (S. 491) TO DETERMINE THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE NAVAJO TRIBE AND THE UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE OF THE UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION IN AND TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved February 14, 1968). Navajo-Ute Boundary Dispute Act - Allows the Navajo Tribe and the Ute Mountain Tribe of Indians to bring suit in order to quiet title to reservation lands in New Mexico.

PUBLIC LAW 90-266 (S. 1727) TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSOLIDATION AND USE OF FUNDS ARISING FROM JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE APACHE TRIBE OF THE MESCALERO RESERVATION AND OF EACH OF ITS CONSTITUENT GROUPS (approved March 12, 1968). Authorizes the consolidation and use of funds arising from judgments in favor of the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation and of each of its constituent groups.

PUBLIC LAW 90-278 (S. 2336) TO DETERMINE THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE COLVILLE RESERVATION AND THE YAKIMA TRIBES OF INDIANS OF THE YAKIMA RESERVATION AND THEIR CONSTITUENT TRIBAL GROUPS IN AND TO A JUDGMENT FUND ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved March 30, 1968). Determines the respective rights and interests of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation and the Yakima Tribe of Indians of the Yakima Reservation and their constituent tribal groups in and to a judgment fund (Indian Claims Commission dockets 161, 221, and 224) on deposit in the Treasury of the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 90-279 (H.R. 536) TO CONVEY CERTAIN CHILOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL LANDS AT CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA, TO THE CHEROKEE NATION (approved March 30, 1968). Conveys about 2,668 acres of land which is no longer needed for the Cherokee Indian School in Oklahoma to the Cherokee Nation upon payment of \$3.75 per acre, the amount the United States paid the Cherokee Nation for such land.

PUBLIC LAW 90-280 (S. 876) RELATING TO FEDERAL SUPPORT OF EDUCATION OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (approved March 30, 1968). Removes the existing limitation of the use of Federal funds by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the Education of Indians in institutions of higher learning or in vocational or technical training schools.

PUBLIC LAW 90-287 (H.R. 10599) RELATING TO THE TIWA INDIANS OF TEXAS (approved April 12, 1968). Recognizes the Tiwa people of the pueblo of Ysleta del Sur in El Paso County, Texas, as a band of American Indians and transfers to the State of Texas any responsibility that the United States may have for them.

PUBLIC LAW 90-306 (S. 391) TO AMEND THE ACT OF MARCH 1, 1933 (47 STAT. 1418), ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PERMANENTLY SET ASIDE CERTAIN LANDS IN UTAH AS AN ADDITION TO THE NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES". (approved May 17, 1968). Broadens the use of lands in Utah for the Navajo Indian Reservation so as to include health, education and general welfare of Indians residing in San Juan County. (Amends 47 Stat. 1418)

PUBLIC LAW 90-308 (S. 1119) TO GRANT MINERALS, INCLUDING OIL AND GAS, ON CERTAIN LANDS IN THE CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA, TO CERTAIN INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved May 17, 1968). Grants minerals, including oil and gas, on certain lands of the Crow Indian Reservation, Montana, to the members of the Tribe in common and provides that such minerals may be leased by the Tribe.

PUBLIC LAW 90-309 (S. 2745) TO PROVIDE FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE SIGNING OF THE 1868 TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE NAVAJO INDIAN TRIBE AND THE UNITED STATES (approved May 17, 1968). Provides for the observance of the centennial of the signing of the 1868 Treaty of Peace between the Navajo Indian Tribe and the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 90-310 (S. 1173) TO CONVEY CERTAIN FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS TO THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA (approved May 18, 1968). Conveys certain Federally owned lands to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

PUBLIC LAW 90-317 (S. 528) TO PLACE IN TRUST STATUS CERTAIN LANDS ON THE WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION IN WYOMING (approved May 24, 1968). Provides for the placement by the United States of certain described tracts of land on the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, in trust for the Shoshone Indian Tribe and Arapahoe Indian Tribe living thereon.

PUBLIC LAW 90-332 (H.R. 14922) TO AMEND PUBLIC LAW 90-60 WITH RESPECT TO JUDGMENT FUNDS OF THE UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE (approved June 7, 1968). Permits the Ute Mountain Tribe to use its portion of an Indian Claims Commission judgment in favor of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians.

PUBLIC LAW 90-333 (H.R. 14672) TO AMEND THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 14, 1931, RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANS (approved June 8, 1968). Allows the Secretary of the Interior to accept and use donations of funds or other property for the advancement of the Indian race. Requires him to make an annual report to Congress on donations received and allocations made. (Amends 25 U.S.C. 451)

PUBLIC LAW 90-335 (H.R. 3299) TO AUTHORIZE THE PURCHASE, SALE, AND EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS ON THE SPOKANE INDIAN RESERVATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved June 10, 1968). Authorizes the purchase, sale, and exchange of lands on the Spokane Indian Reservation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-337 (H.R. 15271) TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF FUNDS ARISING FROM A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SPOKANE TRIBE OF INDIANS (approved June 10, 1968). Permits the Spokane Tribe of Indians to use the claims judgment recovered against the United States in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 331 and 331A.

PUBLIC LAW 90-355 (H.R. 4919) TO AMEND THE ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1955, TO AUTHORIZE LONGER TERM LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS ON THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION IN ARIZONA (approved June 20, 1968). Authorizes longer term leases of Indian lands on the Hualapai Reservation in Arizona. (Amends 25 U.S.C. 415)

PUBLIC LAW 90-393 (S. 203) TO AMEND SECTIONS 13(b) OF THE ACTS OF OCTOBER 3, 1962 (76 STAT. 698, 704), AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 11, 1968). Modifies the Act relating to the acquisition and payment of Indian Tribal lands in South Dakota in connection with the Big Ben Dam and Reservoir project so as to permit the institution of suit by individual Indians rejecting payment, or by the United States to determine just compensation, on or before September 1, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-402 (S. 2701) TO PROVIDE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ISOLATED TRACTS OF TRIBAL LANDS ON THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONTANA (approved July 18, 1968). Provides for sale or exchange of isolated tracts of tribal lands on the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

PUBLIC LAW 90-414 (S.J. RES. 157) TO SUPPLEMENT PUBLIC LAW 87-734 AND PUBLIC LAW 87-735 WHICH TOOK TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE LOWER BRULE AND CROW CREEK INDIAN RESERVATIONS (approved July 21, 1968). Supplements Public Law 87-734 and Public Law 87-735 providing for payments thereto which took title to certain lands in the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Indian Reservations.

PUBLIC LAW 90-424 (H.R. 5704) TO GRANT MINERALS, INCLUDING OIL, GAS, AND OTHER NATURAL DEPOSITS, ON CERTAIN LANDS IN THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA, TO CERTAIN INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved July 24, 1968). Grants minerals, including oil, gas, and other natural deposits, on certain lands in the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana, to certain Indians.

PUBLIC LAW 90-465 (H.R. 11026) TO AMEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1960, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING AND ENHANCING RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPROVING THE FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAMS AT RESERVATIONS COVERED BY SAID ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved August 8, 1968). Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program for the development and maintenance of public outdoor recreation resources at military reservations, with the cooperation of the Secretary of the Interior and in consultation with the State within which the reservation is located. Authorizes appropriations of \$500,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972 for the above purposes and for the enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat on the reservations.

PUBLIC LAW 90-476 (H.R. 16086) TO AMEND THE ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1959 (73 Stat. 420), pertaining to the affairs of the Choctaw Tribe of Oklahoma (approved August 11, 1968). Extends for two additional years (until August 25, 1970) the time for completing the final disposition of the affairs of the Choctaw Tribe of Oklahoma, with particular reference to lands. (Amends 73 Stat. 420)

PUBLIC LAW 90-504 (H.R. 14205) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CREEK NATION OF INDIANS IN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKET NUMBERED 21, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 21, 1968). Provides for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Creek Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission Docket numbered 21.

PUBLIC LAW 90-506 (H.R. 16211) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CREEK NATION OF INDIANS IN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKET NUMBERED 276, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 21, 1968). Provides for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment of the Creek Nation of Indian Claims Commission Docket numbered 276.

PUBLIC LAW 90-507 (H.R. 10911) TO PROVIDE FOR PREPARATION OF A ROLL OF PERSONS OF CALIFORNIA INDIAN DESCENT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN JUDGMENT FUNDS (approved September 21, 1968). Directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll of persons of California Indian descent who are eligible to share in the distribution of certain judgment funds. Authorizes expenditures of \$325,000 for costs of roll preparation and the distribution of shares.

PUBLIC LAW 90-508 (H.R. 16402) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE DELAWARE NATION OF INDIANS IN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKET NUMBERED 337, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 21, 1968) Provides for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Delaware Nation of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 337.

PUBLIC LAW 90-527 (S. 3728) TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF FUNDS ARISING FROM A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE TRIBES OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 28, 1968) Authorizes the use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribes of Indians of Oklahoma.

PUBLIC LAW 90-529 (S. 3620) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS ON DEPOSIT TO THE CREDIT OF THE QUECHAN TRIBE OF THE FORT YUMA RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA, IN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKET NUMBERED 319, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 28, 1968). Provides for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, California, in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 319.

PUBLIC LAW 90-530 (S. 3621) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MUCKLESHOOT TRIBE OF INDIANS IN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKET NUMBERED 98, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 28, 1968). Provides for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Muckleshoot Tribe of Indians in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 98.

PUBLIC LAW 90-531 (S. 3420) TO AUTHORIZE A PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF \$550 FROM FUNDS ARISING FROM A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE COLVILLE RESERVATION (approved September 28, 1968). Authorizes a per capita distribution of \$550 from funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-533 (S. 2715) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CHICKASAW NATION OR TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 28, 1968). Provides for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Chickasaw Nation or Tribe of Oklahoma.

PUBLIC LAW 90-534 (S. 3182) TO AUTHORIZE THE PURCHASE, SALE, EXCHANGE, MORTGAGE, AND LONG-TERM LEASING OF LAND BY THE SWINOMISH INDIAN TRIBAL COMMUNITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved September 28, 1968). Authorizes the purchase, sale, exchange, mortgage, and long-term leasing of land by the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community in Washington.

PUBLIC LAW 90-546 (H.R. 5910) TO DECLARE THAT THE UNITED STATES HOLDS CERTAIN LANDS IN TRUST FOR THE PAWNEE INDIAN TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA (approved October 2, 1968). Conveys certain lands (including minerals) and the improvements thereon to the Pawnee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

PUBLIC LAW 90-570 (H.R. 17684) TO AMEND THE ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1955, TO AUTHORIZE LONGER TERM LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS ON THE PUEBLOS OF COCHITI, POJOAQUE, TESUQUE, AND ZUNI, IN NEW MEXICO (approved October 12, 1968). Authorizes longer term leases of Indian lands on pueblos of Cochiti, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and Zuni, in New Mexico.

PUBLIC LAW 90-584 (S. 3227) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SOUTHERN PAIUTE NATION OF INDIANS IN INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION DOCKETS NUMBERED 88, 330, AND 390-A, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 17, 1968). Provides for the regulated disposition of \$7,253,165.19 appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Southern Paiute Nation of Indians.

PUBLIC LAW 90-585 (H.R. 18885) TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA IN DOCKETS NUMBERED 150 AND 248 OF THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES (approved October 17, 1968). Provides for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma in dockets numbered 150 and 248 of the Indian Claims Commission.

PUBLIC LAW 90-597 (H.R. 17273) TO AMEND THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1959 (PUBLIC LAW 86-339) RELATING TO THE RESERVATION OF THE AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF MISSION INDIANS (approved October 17, 1968). Prohibits any guardian, conservator, or other fiduciary appointed under State law from participation in the management or disposition of property held in trust for a member of the Agua Caliente Board of Indians. Permits such a party to represent the Indian to perform a service with respect to such trust property in his personal and not official capacity.

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